# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,878.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance—Rupees Fifty-two.


## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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| For year in advance delivered in Town | Rs. 52 0 |
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | Rs. 5 0 |
| Second Ditto | ,, 2 8 |
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | 8 As. per line. |
| Second Ditto | 4½ ,, ,, |
| Third and succeeding | 2½ ,, ,, |

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

### OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 25th February, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. DELHI, (2,178 tons, and 400 H. P.), Capt. C. J. Wilkinson, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples,, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Company's Steamers now run to and from Brindisi instead of Marseilles.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Parcels will in future be received up to noon on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 18th February 1871.

### STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. BEHAR, (1,723 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain W. Blake, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 2nd March, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 28th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 16th February 1871.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co. have established a regular service between GENOA and BOMBAY, by a monthly line of steamers (via the Suez Canal), leaving

GENOA on the 20th, of each month, and BOMBAY on the 1st

And calling at the following intermediate stations, viz:—

On the Outward voyage at Leghorn, Naples, Messina, Port Said, Suez, and Aden; on the Homeward voyage at the undermentioned ports.

RECEIVED RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| To Aden | £22 | £15 | £4 | Including Wines at Table. Without Food. |
| Suez | 36 | 22 | 8 | |
| Port Said | 38 | 24 | 9 | |
| Alexandria | 39 | 25 | 9-10 | |
| Messina | 45 | 32 | 12 | |
| Naples | 47 | 33 | 13 | |
| Leghorn | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Genoa | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa | 52 | 36 | 14-10 | |

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children at 3 and above 10 years, half fare.

Independent of this (Indian) line, the Company run Mail Steamers, under contract with the Italian Government, on the 8th, 17th, and 27th of each month, from ALEXANDRIA to GENOA, touching likewise at Messini, Naples, and Leghorn.

Passengers by this Company's Steamers are allowed to break their voyages at any of the above named ports, and may resume it at pleasure by any of the Company's vessels.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the undermentioned Steamers are fixed to leave Bombay as follows:—

ARABIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st of March.
PERSIA, on SATURDAY, 1st of April.
INDIA, on MONDAY, 1st of May.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 10th February 1871.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE of STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*.

The APIS, 1,460 Tons, will be despatched from Bombay about the 20th February, and the STEIN, 1,800 Tons, about the 28th March. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

| | Cabin. | Deck without Food. |
|---|---|---|
| To Aden | £16 | ..... |
| To Suez | £28 | ..... |
| To Port Said | £30 | ..... |
| To Trieste | £40 | ..... |

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

There is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class.....£13 | Second Class.....£9.

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co:—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and to Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, Ash Lane, 20th January 1871.

### FOR LONDON.

(TO FOLLOW THE NELSON.)

THE A 1 Iron Clipper Ship VARUNA, 1,348 tons register, John C. Clare, Commander.

This Vessel is daily expected, having left Cork on 9th instant and will meet with quick despatch.—For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 17th February 1871.

WE beg to notify the arrival of the Steamship GANGES from Liverpool. Consignees are requested to SEND their DELIVERY ORDERS, accompanied by Bills of Lading, for our inspection and countersignature, and to take delivery of their respective Goods from the Sheds.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th February 1871.

## SHIPPING.

### OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35 } Exclusive of Wines.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s. }

The s.s. NEERA, will leave about the middle of May.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 15th February 1871.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH RUSSIA.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

THE Russian Steam Navigation, Trading, and Odessa Railway Company have established a REGULAR SERVICE between ODESSA and BOMBAY, and take Cargo to Odessa, Trieste, Genoa, Marseilles, and all other Continental Ports, as well as to London and Liverpool.

In accordance with the above, the Steam Ship NACHIMOFF, 400 Horse Power, 2,210 tons, Captain Gerake, will be despatched from here on or about the 1st of April.

Particulars for the Passenger Service will be published hereafter. For Freight apply to

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co., Agents,
Russian Steam Navigation, Trading, & Odessa Railway Company.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

| Class. | Rewas. | | Dhurumtur. | | Oorun. | | Hog Island. | | Oolwa. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | A. | Rs. | A. | Rs. | A. | Rs. | A. | Rs. | A. |
| First Class | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Second Class | 0 | 12 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 12 |
| Third Class | 0 | 6 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 9 |

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 22, Rampart Row, Bombay.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### MENESSE & COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, White & Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c. &c.

15 Bales Grey Shirtings 10 lb.
10 ditto ditto 7 lb.
14 ditto Grey Drill.
2 Cases Flannel.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, the Office Furniture of the late Firm of G. Grandadilloh, by order of Messrs. Wallace and Co., Attorneys for Mr. E. Collier, Trustee of the above Estate, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Press, Benches, Copying Press, Screens, &c. &c.

Also on the same day at 3 P.M., in the Military Square, the Office Furniture of Messrs. Coupland & Co.

MENESSE & Co.

20th February 1871.

### BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 5, Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best plated rich Crockery and Glassware, a full-toned English Rosewood seven octave Drawing-room Grand Piano by Broadwood and Sons, a first-class English-built remarkably light Miniature Barouche by E. Kesterton, an English-built light C Spring Buggy, by McNaught and Smith, a pair of handsome well-matched Chesnut and Grey Arab Horses, Gustave Dore's Illustrated Works, Bible, Atala, Paradise Lost, Vivien Guinivere, Plants, &c., at Cumballa Hill.

On MONDAY, the 13th, and TUESDAY, the 14th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of Dr. Sylvester, changing residence, to No. 95, Malabar Hill.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 8 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class English Mahogany Grand Square Piano by C. H. Shroder, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, &c., the property of H. D. Do's, Esq.

[illegible] before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Stock-in-Trade, Shop Furniture &c., at No. 11, Hummum Street, Fort.

On FRIDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable Stock-in-Trade, Shop Furniture, &c., of Messrs. Allurakhia & Co., charging to No. 26 Bellasis Road, Byculla, the same comprises rich Cut Glassware, handsome Dinner, breakfast, and Dessert Services, best Fiddleware, such as Cruet Stands, Sets of Spoons and Forks in mahogany cases, best Table Cutlery, sets of Britannia Metal Dish Covers, Glass Carbon Filters of sizes, handsome Mahogany Looking and Toilet Glasses, Gentlemen's Tool Chests, Tucker's Bronze double and single Reading Lamps, painted Bird Cages, iron Travelling Bedsteads, Tucker's Wall Lamps, first-rate Engravings, Wire Gauze Meat Safes of sizes, Buggy Lamps, and various other Articles.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a handsome English-built Circular Glass-fronted Miniature Brougham, by McNaught and Smith, a pair of fast-trotting Silver Grey Arab Horse s, a handsome English-built self-driving Phaeton, a Bay Arab Brougham Horse, &c., at Middle Colaba.

On TUESDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of Major T. H. Turner, Military Paymaster.

No Catalogues, but the property will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of PANWELL BRICKS.

On THURSDAY the 2nd proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mody Bay and Camatcepoora, by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, a large quantity of Bricks, manufactured at the Municipal Factory at Panwell.

The above will be sold in convenient lots to suit purchasers.

Bombay, 22nd February 1871. BENNETT & Co.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY REMOVED our OFFICE to No. 30 MEDOW STREET, opposite the Government Currency Office.

21st February 1871. FELLY & Co.

MASONIC NOTICE.—The NINETEENTH HALF YEARLY COMMUNICAT of the DISTRICT GRAND LODGE of BOMBAY will be HELD on SATURDAY the 1st of April next, instead of the 2nd March.

W. H. HUSSEY, P.M.,
District Grand Secretary.

FOR SALE.—One new 8-Horse Power Portable STEAM ENGINE, with Boiler, Fittings, and Tools. A quantity of BLEACHED CANVAS, assorted numbers.

Messrs. MUNROE & Co.'s "COOPER."

| | |
|---|---|
| Quarts | at Rs. 5 per doz |
| Pints | ,, 3 do. |

Messrs. THOMAS DUNKIN & SONS' BRANDIES.

Champagne Cognac in 1 and 2 doz. cases, at Rs. 22 p. doz.

| | |
|---|---|
| Vieux do. | ,, 18 do. |
| Cognac | ,, 16 do. |

Also,

| | |
|---|---|
| Sauterne, in 1 dozen cases | ,, 10 do. |

Messrs. ROBB, MOORE, & Co.'s CLARET. In 1 dozen cases ..... at Rs. 11 per doz.

Messrs. GIBB & BRUCE'S SHERRY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Amontillado, in 1 dozen cases | at Rs. 22 per doz. |
| Black Seal | ,, 12 do. |

Bombay, 1st January 1871. RENNIE, SCOVELL, & Co.

OVERLAND—HAMS, BACON, CHEESE, AND OILMANSTORES.

Bath Chops. Ox Tongues.
French Butter. Epp's Cocoa.

J. NEUBERG.

BASS' BEER, by Cameron and Saunders, Quarts and Pints.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, by Friend, Quarts and Pints.

CLARET, Breakfast and Dinner Wine, in Quarts and Pints.

FRENCH AND GERMAN WINES, BURGUNDIES. Price List furnished by

J. NEUBERG.

TABLE LINEN AND TOWELS,

ENAMELLED IRON AND BLOCK TIN WARE.

GERMAN SILVER READING LAMPS.

J. NEUBERG.

PIANOFORTES, Square, by Schiedmayer.

PIANO STOOLS, with patent Metal Screws.

GLASS INSULATORS, for Piano.

EMBROIDERY CUSHIONS & SLIPPERS, half finished.

ICE BOXES, BONNET BOXES, CASH BOXES.

J. NEUBERG.

COLUMBIAN STOVE WORKS, GLASGOW.

Agent in Bombay—J. NEUBERG.

COOKING STOVES, just landed per City of York.

TO SMOKERS.

THOS. BEAR'S TOBACCOS in ¼ lbs. Tins.
Best MEERSCHAUM PIPES.
TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS—Thompson's Muster.
Do. do. —Dawson's do.
PONDICHERRY INDIANA and LONG CIGARS and CHEROOTS.
BURMA and BABINGTON CHEROOTS.

J. NEUBERG.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LONDON, WITH DESPATCH.

MESSRS. JOHN WILLIS and SON'S Magnificent Teak-built Ship THE TWEED, A 1 15 years, 1,745 tons, William Stuart, Commander.—For particulars regarding Freight or Passage apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st February 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship CITY OF YORK, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.

This Ship having encountered exceptionally stormy weather on the voyage, and sustained damage in consequence, the cost of repairing which will form a General Average Claim, Consignees are required to sign the Average Bond now in circulation; and in forwarding Bills of Lading for our inspection and countersignature to accompany these documents with a declaration of the value of their respective shipments, as well as a deposit on account of General Average equivalent to 1 per cent. on the value, pending adjustment of the Statement.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st February 1871.

### AERATED WATERS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SODA WATER | ans. 12 | per doz. |
| LEMONADE | ,, 12 | ,, |
| TONIC WATER | ,, 14 | ,, |

### BULL AND COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, BOMBAY.

### ALLSOPP'S BEER, &c.

| | Cash. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE (bottled by Friend) Quarts. | 4 8 | 5 0 |
| Do. do. Pints. | 3 4 | 3 8 |

### BULL AND COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, BOMBAY.

## NOTICES.

THE RACING STUD of Mr. FIELD, consisting of the following HORSES, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on the 9th March 1871, if not previously disposed of by Private Sale:—

B.A.H. SUNBEAM
B.A.H. THE EARL
B.A.H. ZILZILLA
C.A.H. GIRAFFE
G.A.H. ROYAL DUKE
C.A.H. DUNDEE
B.A.H. BURGUNDY
G.A.H. DEFICIT
B.Aus.M. OCTAVIA
B.Aus.M. PAULINE
C.Aus.H. THE RED PRINCE (late "Satellite"), 3 years old, by Premier out of Edith, an imported thorough-bred English mare; selected for Mr. Field, and landed in India 15th August 1870.

} Maidens of last Season, and have given first-rate trials.

Also, at the same time and place, the following MAIDENS (if not previously disposed of) selected for Mr. Field by Mr. Ali Abdoola:—

B.A.H. UHLAN
G.A.H. PARIS
G.A.H. ELSASS
B.A.H. LORRAINE
B.A.H. VOLCANO
B.A.H. ANARCHY (own brother to Acbar, the winner of Calcutta Derby, 1869).
B.A.H. DESTRUCTION
G.A.H. THE LAST MAN
B.A.G. TWILIGHT
C.A.C. DARKNESS.

The above are the best Horses landed this Season in Bombay, and most of them will turn out first-class Racers. Those that arrived early and in good condition have been in training for three months, and will have been tried before the date of Auction Sale.

### ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of [illegible] Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

### LINDLEY AND WARREN,
PHOTOGRAPHERS AND MINIATURE PAINTERS,
No. 11 FORBES STREET AND APOLLO STREET.
CARTES—Rs. 12 PER DOZEN.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE,
The most efficient BITTER TONIC known.

Received emphatic approval at
BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE,
LIVERPOOL, SEPTEMBER 1870.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
CHEMISTS TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TRUE GOA POWDER.
See that it bears the signature of
D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE,
Surpasses all crude spices for making
CLARET CUP.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY and POONA.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE,
Is a hair lubricant and preservative prepared on
CORRECT PRINCIPLES.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY and POONA.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.
The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

HAS received the following for Sale:—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates, and guaranteed to purchasers for the term of one to three years.

SILVER WATCHES of great variety, from Rs. 20 to 100, with same guarantee.

JEWELLERY—A very large selection, including Half sets, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, Chains, Finger-Rings, Scarf-Rings, Studs, Watch-Chains, &c., all guaranteed to be of 14, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 5 to 200.

REPAIRS in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c., undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

### TABLE GLASS WARE.

TREACHER and Co., Limited, have just landed a consignment of very

SUPERIOR GLASS WARE,

Comprising

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DECANTERS, pair from Rs. | 10-8 | CUSTARD GLASSES, doz. from | Rs. 5-4 |
| CLARET JUGS, each | ,, 7-0 | LIQUOR BOTTLES, pair, | do. 12-8 |
| LIQUOR BOTTLES, pair, | 8-0 | FINGER BOWLS, | do. 8-0 |
| CHAMPAGNE GLASSES, per dozen | 8-0 | BEER GLASSES, | do. 9-0 |
| CLARET do. | ,, 6-0 | SODA WATER, | do. 10-8 |
| GREEN HOCK do. | ,, 9-8 | ICE TRAYS, each from | 4-8 |
| LIQUEUR do. | ,, 4-8 | ICE PLATES, doz. from | 10-8 |
| PORT do. | ,, 5-4 | OVAL DISHES, each | ,, 10-4 |
| SHERRY do. | ,, 6-4 | PICKLE JARS, pair | ,, 6-8 |
| CLARET do. | ,, 5-4 | SALT CELLARS, pair | ,, 2-4 |
| | | FLOWER TUBES, doz. | ,, 8-0 |

WELL WORTH THE INSPECTION OF ECONOMICAL HOUSEHOLDERS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

## NOTICES.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

### ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
SHIRTMAKERS, HOSIERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET,
Opposite the Secretariat, Bombay,
UNDER THE PERSONAL MANAGEMENT OF
F. ASQUITH,
(Five years with Badham & Co.)

BEG to announce further additions to their choice and well-assorted STOCK, which has been specially selected and manufactured to their order.

Their rates for Cash and Credit payments will be found to compare most favourably with Home charges.

### SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

ASQUITH & Co.'s PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.

| | Cash. Rs. a. | Credit. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| Long Cloth & Cambric Fronts, &c., six for | 22 8 | 25 8 |
| Fine Long Cloth, Linen Fronts, &c., six for | 28 0 | 31 8 |
| Printed Cambric, Collars attached, six for | 22 8 | 25 8 |
| French Printed Cambric, Collars attached, six for | 28 0 | 31 8 |
| Dress—French Embroidered Fronts, each | 7 0 | 8 0 |
| Oxford Cloth—The genuine material. From its cool and absorbing qualities it is greatly in favour with Sportsmen and those actively engaged, each | 6 8 | 7 8 |
| Ditto Ditto six for | 37 0 | 42 0 |
| Flannel—Best Wove, plain and fancy colors, shrunk, each | 8 8 | 9 8 |
| Ditto Ditto six for | 49 0 | 56 0 |
| Silk and Wool—The best quality, shrunk, each | 9 0 | 10 0 |
| Ditto Ditto six for | 52 0 | 58 0 |
| Best Spun Silk Wool—Past colors, ea | 11 8 | 13 0 |
| Ditto Ditto six for | 67 0 | 75 0 |

ASQUITH & Co.'s SLEEPING SUITS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Striped Cambric | 6 8 7 8 |
| French Printed Cambric | 7 8 8 8 |
| Oxford Cloth | 10 0 11 8 |
| Best Wove Flannel, plain and striped | 17 0 19 8 |
| Best Silk and Wool do do | 17 0 20 0 |
| Best Wove Spun Silk | 23 0 26 0 |

### HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

ASQUITH & Co.'s SOCKS.

| | Per doz. | |
|---|---|---|
| Fine Brown Cotton | 11 0 | 12 8 |
| Fine Mixed coloured Cotton | 12 8 | 13 8 |
| Fine Cotton, Fancy stripes | 14 8 | 16 8 |
| Superfine Cotton, Fancy striped | 17 8 | 19 8 |
| Real Balbriggan | 25 0 | 29 0 |
| Plain Merino, coloured | 14 8 | 16 8 |
| Superfine Merino striped | 16 8 | 18 8 |
| Extra Fine Merino Striped | 19 8 | 22 8 |
| Ribbed Merino Shooting Knickerbockers, per pair | 4 12 | 5 12 |
| Cotton Bathing Drawers | 2 0 | 2 2 |

ASQUITH & Co.'s UNDER-VESTS.

| | Each. | Six for. |
|---|---|---|
| Real Gauze Merino | 3 4 3 12 | 19 21 |
| Super do do | 4 4 4 12 | 24 27 |
| Real India Gauze | 5 4 6 0 | 30 35 |
| Silver Grey Merino Long Sleeves, for Travellers | 5 0 5 12 | 29 33 |

### SCARF & TIE DEPARTMENT.

ASQUITH & Co.'s TIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| White Cambric Ties, each Dress | 0 8 | 0 10 |
| Black Tom Thumbs | 0 14 | 1 0 |
| Coloured do. do. | 0 14 | 1 0 |
| Black Eglingtons, 1 inch wide, each | 1 4 | 1 8 |

ASQUITH & Co.'s SCARVES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| "Ollivier" | Small-made | 1 12 | 2 0 |
| "Promenade" | Sailors' Knott | 2 10 | 3 0 |
| "London Smoke | | 2 10 | 3 0 |
| "Duke of York" | Large made | 2 2 | 2 4 |
| "Corded Silk" | Sailors' Knott | 2 12 | 3 4 |
| "Conqueror" | | 2 12 | 3 0 |
| Window Washing | Unmade for | 1 12 | 2 0 |
| Fancy Silk | Ring of Knott | 2 4 | 2 12 |
| Rich DuCape | | 3 4 | 4 0 |
| Race and Regatta plain Collars | | 2 10 | 3 0 |

ASQUITH & Co.'s BRACES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cantab, leather ends | 2 4 | 2 8 |
| do. striped Do ends | 2 8 | 3 0 |
| Guyot's, in all colours | 1 8 | 1 12 |
| do. superfine | 2 0 | 2 8 |

ASQUITH & Co.'s COLLARS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| The best quality, Unrivalled all Linen, specially made for Asquith & Co. | West End Shakespeare Dux Pall Mall | 6 0 | 7 0 |
| Collars with Tie attached | | 6 8 | 7 8 |

ASQUITH & Co.'s HANDKERCHIEFS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Scotch Lawn, ready for use | 5 0 | 6 0 |
| Irish Cambric | 10 8 | 11 8 |
| Fine Irish Cambric | 13 8 | 15 0 |
| Superfine | 16 8 | 18 8 |
| Fine Irish, coloured borders | 15 8 | 17 8 |

### HAT DEPARTMENT.

ASQUITH & Co.'s HATS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Best Silk Dress Hats, each | 12 8 | 14 0 |
| Drab Felt Shod, each | 8 8 | 10 0 |
| Black Felt Hats, small—shapes Isle, Cantab, Worthing, each | 6 8 | 7 8 |
| Blenheim, half stiff, extra light, each | 6 8 | 7 8 |
| Scarboro', black beaver felt (soft), each | 7 8 | 8 8 |
| Tweed Cambridge, for Travellers, each | 5 0 | 6 0 |
| Tweed Caps, silk lined, each | 3 0 | 4 0 |
| Strathpeffer (Scotch Caps), each | 5 0 | 6 0 |

ASQUITH & Co.'s HELMETS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| White Regulation. Hunting. White Wide Brim. | Drill on felt | 16 0 | 18 0 |
| | Drill on cork | 18 0 | 20 0 |
| | Drill on felt | 16 0 | 18 0 |
| Wide Brim Hunting. | Drab felt | 8 8 | 10 0 |

ASQUITH & Co.'s OVERLAND TRUNKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| The correct height for P. & O. Steamers | 20 inches | 25 0 | 28 0 |
| | 23 ,, | 28 0 | 32 0 |
| Ladies' with Tray | 26 ,, | 45 0 | 50 0 |
| PORTMANTEAUS, to fit under Railway Seat | 24 in. long. | 23 8 | 26 0 |
| | 27 in. long. | 25 0 | 28 0 |
| Hand Bags, Best Hide | | 10 0 | 11 8 |
| | | 13 8 | 15 0 |

Courier Bags, Soiled Linen Bags, Rug and Wrapper Straps Turkish Towels, Hand Towels.

### ASQUITH AND COMPANY'S OUTFITTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Catalogues and Price List on application with their Liberal System for Cash and Credit Payments.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.—THIRD MISTRESS REQUIRED for the BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S BYCULLA SCHOOLS. Full information as to the duties, salary, &c., &c., will be furnished on application to the Secretary of the Society, to whom candidates should apply, stating their age, where educated, and their previous experience, also furnishing references as to character, &c.

THE ELPHINSTONE LANDING AND GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY.—LAND CARGOES with despatch at MODERATE RATES; Bond or deliver Goods on Bunders, or clear from Custom House and deliver at Warehouses, Likewise Despatch Packages to any part of the world. For particulars apply to

F. MOOLJEE & Co.,
Care of Messrs. Mooljee Thackersey & Co.,
Opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The undersigned has been appointed by the Board of Directors of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company SOLE MANAGER of their AGENCY at BOMBAY, which will henceforth be conducted as a separate Establishment.

A. C. GUMPERT.

Bombay, 20th February 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given, that 119 serviceable Draught BULLOCKS, of good description and superior breed, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Commissariat Stores, Poona, on THURSDAY the 2nd instant at 8 P.M.

Terms of Sale—Cash; the Bullocks to be taken away immediately the sale closes, or else the same will be resold at the risk and cost of the first purchaser.

JOHN B. FENWICK, Captain,
Actg. Assist. Comy. Genl., P.D.A.

Poona Commissariat Office, 14th February 1871.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., SHIPPING, FORWARDING, CUSTOM HOUSE, and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.
Apollo House. M. B. COHEN & Co.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

### SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady.

### BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

#### BANKS.

| Number of Shares. | Nomi. value per sh. | Paid up. | Last divi-dend. | Names. | Cash Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100,000 | 100 | all | 3 p.ct | Agra Bank | 96 |
| 22,500 | 1,000 | all | 9 p.ct. | Bank of Bengal | 1,375 |
| 10,000 | 500 | all | 6 p.ct. | Ditto of Bombay New | 610 |
| 11,000 | 500 | 100 | 6 do. | Ditto 2nd Res. Issue | 160 |
| 5,250 | 1,000 | all | 12 p.ct. | Ditto of Madras | 1,500 |
| 20,000 | 250 | all | 9 p.ct. | Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China | 250par. |
| 6,000 | 225 | all | 12 p.ct. | Hong. & Shanghai Bank | 360 nl. |
| 4,000 | 200 | all | nil | Chartered Bk. of I. & C. | 150 |
| 37,500 | 250 | 125 | 5 p.ct. | National Bank of India | 110 |
| 14,000 | 250 | all | 12 do. | Oriental Bank | 440 |

#### LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4,000 | 3,000 | all | Rs. 70 | Colaba Land Co. | 1,600 |
| 8,000 | 150 | all | | Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld. | 152 |
| 750 | 2,000 | 2,000 | Nil | Mazagon Land | 970 |
| 4,000 | 2,000 | 1,450 | Nil | Port Canning | 200 |

#### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ... | £20 | £18.3.0 | p.c. | G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock | 237 |
| ... | £20 | £9.15.0 | do. | Do. New £20 shares | 126 |
| ... | £ 0 | £3.10.7 | do. | Do. | |
| ... | £100 | 1,000 | do. | B. B. & C. I. Railway Co. | 1,100 |
| ... | £18 | £6.5.1 | do. | Do. New Shares | 200 |

#### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 150 | 5,000 | 2,850 | 250p.c. | Akbar Cotton Press Co. | 2,360 |
| 200 | 2,000 | 1,400 | 75p.c. | Albert Co. Karachee | 775 |
| 250 | 3,500 | 850 | Nil | Alexandra Press Co. | 470 |
| 150 | 12,000 | 11,500 | 200p.c. | Apollo Press Co. | 7,200 |
| 200 | 2,000 | 11 | 265p.c. | Bombay Press Co. | 2,200 |
| 700 | 500 | all | 96p.c. | Do. New | 583 |
| 500 | 1,000 | all | 300p.c. | Colaba Press Co. | 5,800 |
| 850 | 2,000 | all | ... | East India Press Co. | 3,500 |
| 150 | 2,000 | all | 1,000 | Fort Press Co. | 9,250 |
| 300 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | Framjee Cowasji Press | 975 |
| 200 | 1,000 | all | Nil | Hydrostatic Press Co. | 2,500 |

## MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 21.

Plomley, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, from Meow.

Spottiswoode, Captain, 21st Hussars, on leave, from Lucknow.

Moyle, Lieut.-Col., general duty, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 21.

Stanton, Captain, Royal Engineers, return on duty, to Allahabad.

Bainbridge, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, on duty, to Dhoolia.

## POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C. B.,
Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 17th February, 1871.

Major-General J. T. Grant, C.B., Commanding P. D. A., accompanied by Captain Farquharson, A. D. C., and Lieutenant-Colonel Warden, offg. Assistant Adjutant General P. D. A., will proceed on a tour of inspection on Monday, the 20th instant, to Ahmednuggur, and will travel expeditiously at the public expense to and from the station.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave :—

Poona Horse—Captain R. G. S. Stevenson, for 30 days, from 3rd proximo, on privilege leave.

3rd Hussars—Assistant Surgeon R. Anderson, for 30 days, from the 1st proximo, on privilege leave.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Feb. 18.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. Tucker is permitted to resign the Civil Service from the 1st April next.

Mr. R. C. Bayley, C.S.I., to be Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Mr E. C. Bayley assumed charge of the office of Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department on the 16th inst

Mr. Arthur Howell, Under-Secretary in the Home Department of the Government of India, has obtained three months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 15th instant.

Mr. W. W. Hunter, LL.D., is appointed to officiate as Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, during the absence on leave of Mr. Arthur Howell, or until further orders, in addition to his regular duties in connection with the Gazetteer.

Major B. R. Branfill, Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, to officiate in the 2nd grade, vice Lieutenant-Colonel *D. J.* Nanuyth, R.E., officiating in the 1st grade.

Lieutenant M. W. Rogers, R.E., Assistant Superintendent 1st grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, vice Captain T. T. Carter, R.E., absent on furlough.

The services of Lieutenant M. T. Sale, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, Topographical Survey Department, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department, with effect from the 15th instant.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant C. W. Burton, Assistant to the Governor General's Agent in Rajpootana for the purpose of superintending the Suppression of Dacoitee on the triple boundary of Bickaneer, Marwar and Jeypore, will also be ex-officio Assistant to the General Superintendent of Operations for the suppression of Thuggy and Dacoitee in the States of Upper Rajpootana.

The appointment of Mr. Marsh Giddings as Consul General for the United States of America at Calcutta is recognised.

Lieutenant C. B. Cooke, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd grade in British Burmah, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, during Captain Furlong's absence on leave or until further orders.

Mr. H. B. Harington, M. A., to continue to officiate as Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, during the absence on leave of Major I. F. MacAndrew, or until further orders.

Major C. H. Clay, Commanding the Deolee Irregular Force, is allowed thirty days' preparatory leave from 15th March 1871, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it, to enable him to proceed to Bombay for the purpose of embarking there on furlough to Europe for two years.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon Major W. Cullum received charge of the office of Assay Master of the Bombay Mint from Surgeon H. C. Kingstone, and Dr. Kingstone received charge of the office of Deputy Assay Master from Mr. F. W. Peterson on the forenoon of the 4th instant.

Mr. C. K. Dove, a Post Master General of the 2nd grade, officiating as Deputy Director General of the Post Office of India, having been permitted to retire from the 25th instant, Mr. C. W. Hutchinson is confirmed in the appointment of Post Master General of the 2nd grade, in the North-Western Provinces from that date.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major John Boyd Saunders, of the late 4th European Light Cavalry, is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate for two years.

Punjab Frontier Force, 2nd Cavalry.—Lieutenant E. Lloyd, of the 103th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, is appointed to officiate as 2nd Squadron Subaltern, on probation, during the period Lieutenant L. T. Bishop may officiate as Adjutant, or until further orders.

Surgeon Major G. A. Turnbull, of the 21st Hussars, to be a Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, with temporary rank, during the period he may be in charge of the Peshawur Circle, on the departure for England of Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals J. Summers, M.D., or until further orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel, Brevet Colonel, James Knox Spence, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commissioner, Jubbulpore Division, Central Provinces, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for two years, embarking at Bombay.

The services of 2nd Captain, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, G. D. Pritchard, of the Royal Engineers, Imperial Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

The services of Surgeon J. Elliot, M.D., of the Medical Department, Garrison Surgeon, Agra, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Major General George Palmer Whish, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—for two years.

Captain Walter Ernest Froes, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Settlement Officer, Oudh,—for two years, embarking at Bombay.

Assistant Surgeon Robert Gray, M.B., of the Medical Department,—for two years.

2nd Captain Henry Ravenshaw Thuillier, of the Royal Engineers, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India,—for two years.

Captain George David Reid, of the General List, Infantry, is allowed furlough in India on private affairs for eighteen months from the date of his quitting his station.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Thomas Lloyd Lewis, of the 1st Battalion 11th Foot, 1st Wing Subaltern, 26th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—24th January 1870.

Surgeon Alfred Adams Mantell, M.D., of the Medical Department, is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate, for twelve months.

The following order, issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed :—

No. 21, dated 1st February 1871.—Directing Major C. J. Smith, officiating 2nd in Command, to officiate as Commandant of the 2nd Regiment Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, as a provisional arrangement on departure of Major Lilly, and until the arrival of Lieutenant-Colonel Adey from Europe, or until further orders.

Lieutenants-Colonel George Baldock, Madras Staff Corps, and Olaus John McLeod Farrington, Bengal Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, are promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the 15th Feb. 1871, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Majors William Paske, Patrick Maxwell, and John Leven, of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, from the 11th February 1871, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The services of Lieutenant H. M. Chambers, of the Royal Engineers, Imperial Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India :—

Ensign (now Lieutenant) Leonard W. Christopher, of the 38th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern (The Futtehgurh) Regiment of Native Infantry, and Ensign Alexander Thomas Seton Abercromby Rind, of the 102nd Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern 28th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—8th January 1870.

Lieutenant George Brehon, of the 1st Battalion 11th Foot, 1st Wing Subaltern 17th (The Loyal Poorbeah) Regiment of Native Infantry,—24th January 1870.

Ensign William Henry Harris, of the 37th Foot, 1st Wing Subaltern and officiating Quarter Master 21st (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—1st February 1870.

The undermentioned officers, admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps in G. G. O. No. 128 of this date, will rank as Lieutenants in that Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Ensign (now Lieutenant) L. W. Christopher, of the 38th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 34th (The Futtehgurh) Regiment of Native Infantry, and Ensign A. T. S. A. Rind, of the 102nd Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern (38th Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—18th January 1870.

Ensign W. Harris, of the 37th Foot, 1st Wing Subaltern and officiating Quarter Master 21st (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—1st February 1870.

The services of Apothecary M. Morley, of the Subordinate Medical Department, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Punjab Frontier Force, 2nd Sikh Infantry.—Major R. D'O. C. Bracken, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, to officiate as Commandant during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lieutenant-Colonel P. F. Gardiner, or until further orders.

Captain H. M Pratt, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, vice Major Bracken.

Captain J. B. Slater, of the Bengal Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Captain Pratt.

4th Sikh Infantry.—Lieutenant A Scott, Quarter Master, 4th Sikh Infantry, and officiating Adjutant 3rd Punjab Infantry, to officiate as Adjutant during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lieutenant B. E. Gowan, or until further orders.

3rd Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant A. I. Shepherd, 2nd Wing Subaltern and officiating Quarter Master 4th Punjab Infantry, to officiate as Adjutant, vice Lieutenant A. Scott, and during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lieutenant J. E. P. Mosley, or until further orders.

Captain Henry Archibald Mallock, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Superintendent of Construction, Electric Telegraph Department, is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate, for two years.

Surgeon Samuel Bowen Partridge, of the Medical Department, Professor of Surgical and Descriptive Anatomy, Medical College, Calcutta, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs, for two years.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. A. Newman, Accountant, 2nd grade, Rajpootana, is granted twelve months' leave on private affairs without pay from 15th March 1871, or other date.

Mr. G Carpenter, Accountant, 1st grade, Oudh, is granted six months' leave on private affairs, with effect from 5th January 1871.

The transfer of Mr. R. A. Butterfield, Accountant, 1st grade, from Hyderabad to the North-Western Provinces, ordered in Notification of the 16th December 1870, is cancelled.

Captain A. M. Brandreth, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, Poona, is appointed to officiate as Principal of the [illegible] College, Roorkee, during the absence on [illegible] Colonel Medley, or until further orders.

[illegible] D. A. Jackson, General List, Assistant Engineer, Hyderabad, on return from leave, is [illegible] for India as Assistant Superintendent of the 4th grade, with effect from the 9th November 1870, reported their arrival in this country on the dates specified :—

Alfred Moxon Turner,—18th January 1871.

Charles Frederick Hovendon Maclean,—18th January 1871.

Charles John Worgan,—23rd January 1871.

George Richard Cundell,—27th January 1871.

Mr. D. Brandis, Inspector General of Forests, is granted twenty months' leave of absence to Europe on medical certificate, with effect from the 4th instant, on which date he reported his departure from Bombay.

Mr. Charles Bligh is appointed to officiate as an additional Assistant Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, in Burmah, vice Mr. M. Nightingale, deceased. The appointment is a temporary one, in place of a vacancy among Deputy Conservators in the Province, and will have effect from the date Mr. Bligh joins his appointment.

## BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Assistant Surgeon Richard Henry Curran officiated as House Surgeon in the Calcutta Medical College Hospital, during the recent deputation, on special duty, of Assistant Surgeon Edwin Sanders.

Assistant Surgeon Richard Henry Curran to officiate, until further orders, as Civil Assistant Surgeon of Gowhatty.

Mr. Arthur Bedford, officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Backergunge, is transferred to Sylhet.

Mr. Hector Munro, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Shahabad, is transferred to Backergunge.

Mr. Sandford James Kilby, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Gya, is transferred to Shahabad. Mr. Kilby will, however, be employed at Patna, until further orders.

The following acting grade promotions of Assistant Superintendents of Police are sanctioned :—

Mr. Francis Graves to officiate in the first grade.

Mr. John Briscoe Birch to officiate in the first grade.

Mr. Charles Armstrong Fisher to officiate in the second grade.

Mr. William Victor Bertleson to officiate in the second grade.

Mr. Frederick Angelo Dawson to officiate in the second grade.

Mr. William Barton Savi to officiate in the second grade.

Colonel Edwin Alexander Rowlatt, who has been appointed to be Deputy Commissioner of Maunbhoom, to be also Subordinate Judge of that district.

Captain Robert Cotton Money, on furlough, who has been appointed to be Deputy Commissioner of Julpigooree, to be also Subordinate Judge of that district.

Mr. Edward Melian Showers, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Patna, leave for three months.

## PUNJAB ORDERS.

Mr. W. Coldstream, officiating Registrar of the Chief Court, has obtained two years' furlough to Europe, with effect from the 1st April 1871.

Captain J. W. H. Johnstone, officiating Deputy Commissioner, is transferred from the Jhelum to the Bunnoo District.

Captain R. T. Hare, officiating Deputy Commissioner, is transferred from the Bannoo to the Montgomery District.

Mr. W. E. Blyth, Deputy Commissioner, is transferred from the Montgomery to the Jhelum District.

Major J. S. Tighe, Deputy Commissioner of Ambala, is appointed to officiate as Commissioner and Superintendent of the Ambala Division during the absence on leave of Mr. J. W. Macnabb.

Captain H. V. Riddell, Assistant Commissioner, Ambala, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Ambala, during the time Major Tighe officiates as Commissioner and Superintendent of the Ambala Division.

Major P. Maxwell, Deputy Commissioner, having reported his return to India, is posted to the Lodiana District.

Major C. C. Minchin, of the Staff Corps, Political Agent and Superintendent of Bhawulpore, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for two years, and to embark from Bombay.

Major H. G. Deedes, 2nd Battalion 60th Foot (King's Own Rifle Corps), is appointed Private Secretary and A. D. C. on the Personal Staff of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, with effect from the 20th ultimo.

## SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

| Feb | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 21 | Martaban (s) | Heasman | Cochin, Feb. 15. |
| | General Havelock (s) | Drewitz | Cochin, Feb. 15. |

DEPARTURES.

| Feb. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 21 | Legion of Honor | Williams | Akyab. |
| | Marietta | Evans | Akyab. |
| | Girvan | Oman | Cochin. |
| | Kurrachee (s) | Cotter | Malabar Coast. |

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship Khimjee Oodowjee, Sewell, to Liverpool.

Ship August Fredrick, Bruhn, to Galle.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—;

Steamer Mahaban, to Kurrachee.

Steamer General Havelock, to Malabar Coast.

## DAILY IMPORTS.—21ST FEBRUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Cashmere, 20 cases corn flour, M. and P. B. Colah & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Collingwood (s), 53 cases sherry and claret, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

H A Brightman (s), 23 cases claret, Payne & Co.

Sam Mendal, 25 cases champagne, Payne & Co.

Michael Angelo, 25 cases moselle, Payne & Co.

British Nation, 30 cases champagne, D. S. Kemp & Co.

The Tweed, 100 cases hock, Sir Charles Forbes & Co.; 36 cases glassware, M. Pallonjee & Co.

Wellesley (s), 1 case helmets, Geo. W. Wheatley & Co.

Orlando (s), 1 case helmets, Geo. W. Wheatley & Co.

FROM GLASSOW.

City of Cashmere, 29 cases sulphuric acid, S. Tyebjee & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Admiral J. dela Graviere, 40 cases claret, Ahen, Riebe & Co.

Amanda, 200 cases claret, Ahen, Riebe & Co.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—21ST FEBRUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Daphne, 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Sir Walter Scott, 46 bales cotton, Dhurumsey Nanjee; 78 bales cotton, Panachund Lukmeechund; 400 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co; 500 bales cotton, W & A Graham &Co.

Bellona (s), 250 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co; 200 bales cotton, Nursey Kessowjee; 14 bales wool, Peerbhoy Damjee; 36 bales rugs, Dhunjeebhoy Bomanjee; 48 bales cotton Framjee, Sands & Co; 30 bales wool, Goolam Hossun Fazul & Co; 85 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswerck & Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 11 bales cotton Ritchie, Steuart & Co; 250 bales cotton, Kroop & Co; 111 bales cotton, Moosajee Khanbhoy; 75 bales cotton, Vussonjee Vuria; 75 bales wool, Callianjee Pitamber; 50 bales wool, J Bhimjee.

Westminster, 1,000 bundles galls, Poonja Jewra; 373 bundles galls, Hussun Khan; 200 bales cotton, H D Freck & Co.

Jane Law, 150 cwts horns, Sharefbhoy Sallay Mahomed; 200 bales botton, H D Freck & Co.

Ganges (s), 155 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers.

Bennington, 250 bales cotton, Jumnadass Treebhowandass.

FOR LONDON.

Nelson, 2,150 bundles coir yarn, Dhurumsee Morarjee; 300 bales cotton, Planque, Vinay & Co.

Delhi (s), 4 chests silk, Hajee Adum Esmail & Co; 100 chests dry ginger, Mooljee Jaitha; 100 bales cotton, Planque, Vinay & Co; 20 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

De Ruyter (s), 500 bales cotton, W & A Graham & Co.

Delhi (s), 50 bales cotton, H Bonanjee, Touche & Co; 50 bales cotton, Planque, Vinay & Co.

Mima Thomas (s), 200 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.

Arabia (s), 200 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR VENICE.

De Ruyter (s), 400 bales cotton, Remington & Co; 100 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.

Arabia (s), 300 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Arabia (s), 300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 50 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Arabia (s), 300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia (s), 200 bales cotton, [illegible] others.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bolar (s) 100 bales cotton, Hajee Esoo Ellias.

## POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

| | Date. | | Mail closers. | | After packet. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom | Feb. 25 | ... | 2 P.M. | ... | 3 P.M. |
| Kurrachee | ,, 27 | ... | 11 A.M. | ... | |
| Persian Gulf via Kurrachee | Mar. 6 | ... | 11 A.M. | ... | |
| China | ,, 2 | ... | 9 A.M. | ... | 10 A.M. |
| Australia | ,, 16 | ... | 6 P.M. 15th | | 7 A.M. |
| Mauritius, Reunion, &c. | Feb. 25 | ... | 2 P.M. | ... | 3 P.M. |

## BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

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The greatly increased accommodation, secured by the removal of the Teachers' residence to Byculla, has enabled Mr. and Mrs. MacDonald to make ample provision for the reception of Boarders.

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## BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

NOTICE.—On account of the LIMITED ACCOMMODATION on board the FLAG SHIP, by the kind permission of the Superintendent of Marine a SECOND FLAG SHIP will be moored in a suitable place, to enable Ladies and Gentlemen to witness the Regatta on the 27th instant.

Refreshments can be obtained from the Contractor on board on payment.

Tickets (gratis) for admission on board the Second Flag Ship can be obtained on application to the undersigned, at the Dockyard.

HENRY MORLAND,
Honorary Secretary.

Commodore's Office, H. M.'s Dockyard, 17th February 1871.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see

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## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

KETCHEN—RITCHIE—January 10th, at Thorndale, Peterhead, by the Rev. Morgan Morgan, of St. Peter's James Ketchen of Kinvillie, Nairn, Captain Bombay Infantry, to Jemima Lumsden, daughter of George Ritchie, Esq., M.D.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BIGGS—February 21st, at Egmtpoore, the wife of John S. Biggs Esq., Locomotive Department, G. I. P. Railway, of a son.

DEATH

ADDIS—February 18th, at Coonoor Neilgherries, the Rev. W. B. Addis, aged 71.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COWAN—February 16th, at Loodiana, the wife of L. Cowan, Esq., officiating Deputy Commissioner, of a daughter.

MACMILLAN—February 8th, at Nellore, the wife of the Rev. J. Macmillan, of the Free Church of Scotland Mission, of a daughter.

QUIN—February 13th, at Ajmere, the wife of Captain T. J. Quin, Assistant Commissioner, of a daughter

RIDDELL—At Dehra, the wife of Lieutenant Robert Vansittart Riddell, of a daughter.

THOMPSON—February 15th, at Lahore, the widow of C. R. Thompson, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CAMPBELL—CAMPBELL—February 16th, at the Adyar, Madras, by the Revd. A. C. Bell, M. A., Captain Edmund Archibald Campbell, Retired List, Madras Army, son of J. A. Campbell, Esq., of Inverawe, Argyllshire, to Margaret Elizabeth, daughter of Duncan Campbell, Esq., Toronto, Upper Canada.

LEMARCHAND—MAITLAND—February 14th, at Lahore, at St. James's Church, by the Rev. E. Davis, Mr. Frank O. Lemarchand, Forest Department, to Fanny, daughter of the late Captain J. Maitland, 40th Foot.

DEATHS.

ELLIOT—February 12th, in the Red Sea, one day from Aden, Amelia, the wife of Minto Elliot, Captain, Royal Artillery.

MACGRENNAN—February 14th, at Lucknow. John FitzOwen MacGrennan, aged 54 years and 2 months.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department" *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.


# The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1871.


COLONEL NEMBHARD and Major Mayne cry aloud, and with reason, for a railway to connect the Wurdah coal and iron fields with the Great Indian Peninsula railway; Major Mayne being confident that he could do wonders in less than two years; Colonel Nembhard having unbounded faith in the mineral wealth now attracting general attention. Taking the facts as they are stated, is not this a case for an experimental narrow-gauge line? does not this afford an excellent opportunity for testing the merits of break of gauge? Here, over large tracts of Western India lie, what we may call the food supplies of industry—coal for the digestion of steam-engines; iron for many uses, for tools and machines and implements, as well as for solid structures forming the base and standing-place of much labour. But they not only lie in the earth, as the statue lies in the marble, they are in a manner excommunicate, and if the coal were up and the iron smelted, each would be divorced by distance and want of quick and effective roads from the places where the stored force they contain could be applied. The minerals and precious stones of Siberia are of little or no avail, because it profiteth not to work them, and if huge coal beds of the finest composition were to be discovered on the route to Yarkund to all intents and purposes, so far as man is concerned, they might as well be non-existent. But it is otherwise with the mineral treasures in the heart of Western India. They are at hand—only seventy or eighty miles from the long arm which the G. I. P. stretches to Nagpore. And as we may assume they could be worked at a profit, if there is a road to market, a railway from the pits to the Nagpore branch might be considered a reproductive work. As such a line would form no part of the trunk system, as it would be a feeder, in more than one sense, let the experimental narrow-gauge be made here, and let the Viceroy and Secretary of State take Major Mayne at his word. There would be no risk in the enterprise, and it would be more statesmanlike to carry out the coal and iron supplies, than on the transport of troops. The Berars and Central India would be a fairer field than the most important districts of India on which to introduce a Disjunctive railway. It is quite true that Colonel Nembhard looks forward to a grand triangle of which Callian would be the apex, and we heartily sympathise with him; but the word has gone forth ordaining breaks of gauge, he will have to forego the realization of his splendid vision, and will have to see his triangle chopped up into bits. If the thing is to be done, let it be done to a coal and iron line whereon it would do the least harm. If the triangle referred to should be completed on the Disjunctive plan, and if the coal and iron fields create a Black country, we may fairly assume that either the G. I. P. and the Madras lines will swallow and assimilate the narrow gauge, or the narrow gauge will swallow and assimilate the Madras lines and the G. I. P. Somewhere or other the problem, forced on the country by the passion for showy material progress, must be worked out, and we see no place so fit as the tract between Hydrabad and the Nagpore line.

LORD RUSSELL, always a sort of stormy petrel, has written a sensible letter on Army Reform, but it is spoiled by the last sentence. Regretting that Mr. Cardwell is attacked, he says "in the meantime we have in the office of Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief the Duke of Cambridge, who is by general assent, 'the right man in the right place.'" The Duke of Cambridge, by general consent, is one of the best parade or field day officers in the British army. He is fond of soldiering and disposed to look after the welfare of the men. He is an honest patriotic Briton, and in every way well-meaning. But no one ever said he was a strong man, firm and of excellent judgment, open-eyed and prompt to adapt himself to the changes which will go on, however we may try to prevent them. No one ever said that he, in that respect like other Commanders-in-Chief, was not greatly in the hands of his staff. Moreover, and this is the most important consideration, no one can say that he was not trained up in an order of ideas totally different from those about to prevail; that he was not called upon to fill a situation conducted on principles now apparently applicable no longer; or that he has risen out of those principles into the new methods and opinions that are less out of harmony with the changes in the nation and society. He was bred up to believe in the purchase system; in the notion that the function of Parliament is to pay the army and leave it alone; in the firm belief that an independent Horse Guards is essential, and that the influence of the Court and the courtiers should be paramount. If he has not clung to these beliefs, then he has done himself injustice. But these beliefs are no longer held, are no longer available. "The army is a profession," says Sir John Burgoyne; under the Duke of Cambridge—no blame to him—it has not been a profession; more or less it has been a pleasant Club Lounge. Now, as at all times, the British officer is ready to take his full share of wind and weather, to grill in the tropics or freeze in the artic zone, to march and fight like a gallant gentleman. But how many of these high-spirited and "ready aye ready" gentlemen study soldiering as a profession, in the sense that a doctor studies medicine or a lawyer jurisprudence? Where has been the inducement to do so? A man only needs luck, a good constitution, very moderate ability, and plenty of money to rise up to command. It is the strict professional discipline which has been wanting in the commissioned ranks; but none need wonder at its absence, since the conditions of the service, nay, the tone of society are against it; even political fears have come in to help the argument, once sound, that a professional army would be a danger to national liberty. It is wrong to blame them, because they were fitted into circumstances over which they had not the least control; and were taught to shy at soldiering, except in the shape of the laws of leave and promotion, everywhere save in the presence of the enemy. Only the exceptional men, or the born soldiers, or the scientific corps, rose above the level ordained by the very atmosphere of the service. The Duke of Cambridge may be a most excellent man for the place, as it is, but identified as he is with a system rapidly and visibly passing away, unless he can bring himself thoroughly into the newly-risen conditions, he is clearly not the right man in the right place. At the same time, we fully admit that it would be harsh to remove him, an unnecessary shock, perhaps not just, certainly not expedient; his removal ought to come of itself and arise out of the incompatibility of his own beliefs with the new system. In saying this we are quite aware that India owes untold evil to Horse Guards influence, exerted by another Royal Prince, who left the British nation as a legacy Big Exhibitions and Amalgamation; and we do not believe that the said influence is less inimical now than it was in the days of what they nickname the White Mutiny.

For our part we cannot see that the presence of the Duke of Cambridge at the Horse Guards is compatible with the kind of army reform now required; the misfortune is that the old system was not allowed to die out with the Duke of Wellington, who did so much to make it tolerable; but if the Duke of Cambridge shows that he appreciates the radical alterations needed, in form and spirit, it would cause less friction to keep him where he is. It must, however, be ever doubtful how a Royal Duke of a somewhat ordinary and average stamp, can be the fitting head of a National Army. If he were the equal of Frederick the Great or the Archduke Charles in mental power, despite any royalty, he would be worth his weight in gold.

It is not weak, washy, *popular* principles that should now be applied to the work of military re-organization, but a just, hard discipline based on obligation, and fitted to the Royal Dukes as well as to roughs and clods. Altogether English society has need of a strong tonic with plenty of iron in it; has need to learn a little in the school of duty, instead of in a school where there is far too much of the rule, "every one for himself and the Devil take the hindmost." If the present thirst for reformed military institutions arises from a sense of obligation, it will bear good fruit; but if it has arisen out of a panic occasioned by this war, it will bear little, for the feeling will wear away, while the principle taken to heart would last. The war has taught us literally nothing we did not know before; since only the ignorant believed that untrained levies could fight veteran troops, or that a young man could learn boxing in a combat *à outrance* with a champion of the Prize Ring. If the English multitude, in broad cloth as well as fustian, have learned, at last, that shoddy soldiers are worthless in the field, the lesson of the war will be really invaluable to them.

THE Annual Ball at the Byculla Club took place on Monday night and Tuesday morning. As good wine needs no bush, so *the* ball of the Bombay season needs no descriptive praise. None but itself can be its parallel.

LIEUTENANT F. H. JACKSON, Bombay Infantry, commandant of H. H. the Gaekwar's battalion at Dharn, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate, under rule 15 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

WE regret to learn from the Lahore paper of the occurrence of a great many cases of insubordination and other military offences among the non-commissioned officers of the 5th Lancers at Sealkote.

THE Court of Enquiry into the state of the 3-60th Rifles has concluded its proceedings at Bellary, and Colonels Knox, Falls, and Dalyell, who compose the Court, are about to return to their respective stations.

THE Governor General in Council has ruled that an officer

and maintain all imperial objects which concern the whole Empire—such as the Army, the Post Office, the Telegraph, the guaranteed interest on railways and the like—should from time to time be fixed by the Supreme Government; and that after this deduction, each Presidency should have the entire management and expenditure of all the rest of its revenues, for the local purposes of its administration, subject of course to the final control of the Supreme Government; the quota to imperial revenues being also of course liable to revision for sudden emergencies, such as that of war and the like. Inasmuch, however, as this ultimate unappealable control over expenditure, and power of raising the contribution to imperial revenues, whenever it was the will and pleasure of the Supreme Government, would practically lay the minor Presidencies helpless at the feet of the Supreme Council, we should wish to see such a guarantee taken as would assure the prevalence of equity and fairness. This would not be difficult. The fact is, that the British Empire in India has outgrown, even geographically, the possibility of good government and administration, by any one centralized authority, however paternal and well-intentioned. Its subjects too have so increased in intellectual stature, that they cannot any longer be treated as mere children. Both these considerations point to the wisdom of making the Supreme Council somewhat more representative, and taking care that all the Presidencies in India should be efficiently and sufficiently represented in it. Such a measure would go far towards securing a steady proportionate contribution by all the Presidencies to imperial revenues. The decentralization which I desire to see is a real decentralization; one under which, as between the local and Imperial Governments, we should have, to quote the words of Sir Stafford Northcote, 'perfect freedom of action on the one hand, and careful supervision on the other.' How far the present scheme falls or falls short of this sketch, every one is able to judge for himself. To me it seems to invert the order of things. Instead of saying, 'I will give you so much, and take all the rest,' the language of a sound decentralization should proceed, 'Give me so much, and you keep all the rest.' Otherwise the local populations are cut off from participation in the results of their own increasing prosperity and accumulating wealth. The objects to provide for which the present amount is assigned, are manifestly expanding objects, which will require year by year a larger amount of money to secure their spread and permanence. To say, therefore, that the present sum, granted, insufficient as it is even for present wants, and actually less than what would have been ordinarily awarded to us, shall be final, is like saying to the waves of the sea, 'Thus far shall you come, and no further.' The advancing tide of intelligence and political power will sweep away the present artificial line of boundary, and, as it appears to me, the scheme of decentralization must continually progress, until the true order of things is reached, and each local population shall administer the whole of its own revenues, after having paid its quota to the imperial charges. It is impossible to believe that the framers of the order did not see this; and it appears to me that the true reason for the scanty measure now conceded may well be the sense that the experiment is a vast one; that more could not be safely conceded at starting; and that the wisest course was to see what measure of success attends the local Governments in their employment of the moderate independence now acceded to them. Why then should we be grateful for a liberty which we feel to be insufficient and defective? There is no question of choice, of acceptance or rejection. The measure is shaped in the form of an order of the Supreme Government, and it must be obeyed and carried out as best it may. It is because I regard it as the point of the wedge, the *pons to*, the *point d'appui*, that I hail the recent order. I believe that it contains in it the seed and germs of what in due season will ripen into the best and richest fruits. I think then that even if it were a matter of choice, which it is not, it would be most unwise to reject the proffered measure of decentralization. It tends to open up and leads to such vast results that it is our duty to work it to its full; and by doing so successfully, to put ourselves in a position to claim, and to be deemed worthy of the completest confidence of the Government of India. Money must be found, and the choice seems to lie between bringing in a bill to provide only for the immediate wants which the order has entailed upon us, and taking the bolder step of proceeding with the larger and more general taxation which the bills now before us will necessitate. I think we may determine on the latter and bolder course. I have been anxious to ascertain what is the native opinion on this subject. I have conversed with some of the most enlightened of our native fellow-citizens on it, and the general conviction seems to be that the Decentralization Order has made such an important change in the position of affairs, that these bills, the carrying of which would previously have been imprudent, if not impossible, may on the whole be now proceeded with without further delay. I coincide with that opinion, and it is therefore that I have determined not to vote against proceeding with these measures. Looking to the delay which must necessarily intervene between the appointment of a commission, if we are to have one, and any practical measures resultant from its report, I do not think that any expectations, however reasonable, which might be formed respecting it, would be sufficient to justify continued inaction during an interval, the duration of which it is impossible to calculate. I purposely abstain from offering any observations on the details of the measures, because I shall not be here to take part in the debates."

## THE BROACH TALOOKDARS BILL.

At the meeting of the Viceregal Council on Friday last, Mr. Chapman moved the first reading of the Broach Talookdars' Bill. He spoke at considerable length. Towards the close of his speech, Mr. Chapman said—

"If I had my way, I would empower the Governor General in Council to apply a law similar to that now under consideration to any class of ancestral proprietors whom he might consider worthy of such protection. A proviso might be made limiting the application of the law to estates of a certain value, and which had been in the possession of the same family for a certain period of years. I have heard it stated as one of the principal objections to such a project that it would have the effect of depreciating the value of the security of landed property throughout the country. I do not attach much weight to this objection. As regards the past creditors like these it is proposed to deal with under this Bill ought, supposing them to be honest, to be only too thankful to get their debts paid promptly; while as regards the present, people who made advances on property of this description would know the conditions under which they did so.

"When my hon'ble friend Mr. Strachey introduced the Oudh Bill, he made the following remarkable statement. He said—

"'He did not intend to defend thismeasure on economical grounds, but even on those grounds much might be said in its favour, for he believed that if it was certain that a thing was politically inexpedient and wrong in any country, it was impossible that that thing could in that country be at the same time economically right whatever it might be in some other country under different conditions.'

"These, my Lord, are, in my humble opinion, words of the highest wisdom. I wish not only hon'ble members of this Council, but every officer engaged in whatever capacity in the work of administration in this country would take heed of them. We are too prone to set up a rigid standard of what we believe to be theoretically sound principles, and having done so to those principles apply indiscriminately, and without regard to their being suited to the requirements of the country, or to the sentiments of the people. Judged by what occurred in the North-Western Provinces in 1857, I believe no policy that the Government have ever adopted has been more unpopular than that in accordance with which they have passively looked on while the ancestral lands of ancient proprietors have been wrested from them by the action of our Civil Courts."

Mr. Fitzjames Stephen spoke of the effect that the question had taken a turn which he had not anticipated. The original movement was of a character similar to that of a private bill before the House of Commons, and he deprecated any remarks which would seem to involve Government in any general policy with regard to embarrassed estates. In this particular instance we had given a pledge, and all we had to do now was to enable Government to redeem it. As a general principle he could conceive nothing more dangerous than a system of protecting men against the natural effects of their own folly and improvidence. He protested against the [illegible] stating the conduct of an abandon[illegible]ne of the civil court. There had [illegible]g in this matter, and fraudulent [illegible] arose out of litigation in every [illegible] the civil court of creating the [illegible]he thought, simply unjust.

[illegible] then made a few remarks in [illegible]ought the bill might be termed [illegible] from the oppression of the present civil courts, of which he spoke in severe terms, replying to the legal member's observations.

Mr. John Strachey had been in charge of the bill which relieved the talukdars of Oudh; he thought that this was precisely a parallel case, and accordingly defended it.

In reply to the speech of Mr. Stephen, Mr. Chapman protested against the apparent censure which was delivered on his having his private opinion. His conduct in the matter had been perfectly regular; he had been directed by the Government of Bombay to bring forward the measure, and having done so he exercised the right of every humble member to pass a private judgment on its merits.

Mr. Fitzjames Stephen said that he did not intend to convey any such censure in his remarks.

His Excellency the Viceroy then put it to the Council; the ayes had it, and the bill was accordingly referred to a select committee to report in one month.

If any one had told Thackeray that in the year of grace 1871 an artist would depict in *Punch* a young lady sitting on the wrong side of her pony, he would not have believed it. To the incredulous we point to *Punch* of the 7th January.—*Delhi Gazette.*

## BOMBAY.

ASPHALTE is now being laid on the footpaths in Bombay green.

VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in Vehar Lake on the 18th instant was 51 feet 4-10ths. On the 19th Feb. last year the height was 53 feet 5-10ths.

MR. E. PRATT, Assistant Commissioner of Customs, has been suspended for six months, with forfeiture of pay and allowances,—for insubordinate conduct, we believe.

MAJOR-GENERAL HUYSHE.—A salute of eleven guns was fired from the saluting battery at yesterday morning on the occasion of the departure from the presidency of Major-General Huyshe, Inspector General of Artillery in India.

FIRES.—On Monday last, a fire broke out in the house of Dewjee Toolsajee, situated at Soparee Baug, Parell, through the carelessness of the owner's wife, who left a fire in an exposed place. Another fire broke out the same day in the house of Mahadoo Govind, situated in Colbhatwady. The damages done in both cases was inconsiderable, the fires being soon put out.

STRANGERS' FRIEND SOCIETY, COLABA.—The Secretary to the above institution solicits from the European public of Bombay, for the use of the inmates, donations of old clothing and boots and shoes, and begs to remark that the want of these necessaries prevents many from availing themselves of offered chances to work their passages to England and elsewhere, and thereby prolongs their residence in the Home.

HIGH COURT DECREE.—At the High Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Green, a suit was brought by Shamjee Khetsey against Vias Baliatram Sewlal to recover Rs. 4,050, the balance of an adjusted account. Mr. Taylor appeared for the plaintiff; there was no appearance for the defence. The amount of the claim was Rs. 4,050, and decree was given for that sum with interest and costs, and speedy execution was ordered.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played this evening by the band of the 49th (Princess Charlotte of Wales') Regiment at the Esplanade Band Stand:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | Alliance | Riviere. |
| Overture | La Sirene | Mohr. |
| Selection | I Lombardi | Verdi. |
| Valse | Princess Charlotte of Wales | Gibbon. |
| Selection | Vespers | Verdi. |
| Galop | Bel Demonio | Montgomery. |

BOMBAY has been visited by a living nuisance, a stark naked *Basco*. He is a stout, well-to-do lump of sable Hindu flesh, with all Hindu superstition turning his head awry. He pretends to be an incarnation of Kalishvar, and is as such worshipped and venerated by the Hindus. He has taken up his lodgings in the Bhang Vadi, on the Kalbadevi Road, and we wonder the police has taken no notice of him. A little of our Penal Code warning might do Him no harm.—*Indian Critic.*

A DACOITY CASE.—Five Hindoos were yesterday charged before Mr. Justice Bayley and a common jury with dacoity and theft of Rs. 300 from a Marwaree on Byculla Flats. After a trial which lasted until nearly nine o'clock they were convicted and sent to prison for two years. Mr. Cooper conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee appeared for one of the prisoners. That was all the cases to be disposed of at these Sessions, and the Court was adjourned until 16th March for decision on the application in Hewett's case.

THE ALBERT MILLS FRAUD.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Bappoojee Furdoonjee, a clerk in the office of the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Albert Mills Company, against whom a warrant was issued by Mr. Connon on Monday, appeared to answer the charge of criminal misappropriation of Rs. 17,000, preferred against him by Mr. Jehangir Hormusjee, one of the secretaries and treasurers. Mr. Anstey appeared for the prosecution. The prosecutor was re-sworn as to the truth of the statements contained in his information, which was read over to him in the presence of the accused. Prosecutor identified the accused as the person referred to in his information. The case was then postponed until Tuesday next.

ROOSTUM AND BURJORE.—We have received a copy of a small book containing the drama in the Guzerati language of "Roostum and Burjore," compiled from the original Shah-nama, by "A Mazdiashnan," or a Zoroastrian. We have noticed more than once the principal incidents of this play, when it was represented in the Persian language by the amateurs of the Persian Dramatic Company. The present drama is a synopsis of the Persian play, and contains all the songs introduced in it, both Persian and Guzerati. It is divided [illegible] to provide visitors worthy[illegible] ing an audience, within two hours. It is written in a popular form, and being sold cheap, ought to be accessible to all classes of the Parsee community.

DR. BEATTY.—We regret to learn that Dr. Beatty has been suffering from a smart attack of fever, and has been obliged to proceed to Bombay for charge of air. He had already obtained privilege leave for three months and was to proceed to Mahableshwar on the 1st proximo.—*Deccan Herald*, Feb. 20.

COMMITTAL TO THE SESSION.—Gunner John Walters, of the 18th Brigade R. A., was committed for trial to the High Court on the 17th instant by the Railway Magistrate, on a charge of voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Gunner James Tate by means of an instrument for cutting, that is to say, a knife. It appeared from the evidence adduced for the prosecution that the accused, who had been jeered at by his companion Tate for something he had said, went and obtained a large table knife from the mess, and coming armed with it to Tate, addressed him to the effect—'What have you been saying to me: you'll say no more: I'll murder you: say your prayers.' Tate endeavoured to protect himself, and received a terrible wound on the right thigh.—*Ibid.*

THE Governor-General in Council has authorized the affiliation in arts up to the standard of the first arts examination, of the London Mission School, Benares, to the Calcutta University, with effect from the 1st ultimo.

## STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 21st Feb., 2 P.M.—Mail steamer from Calcutta signalled.

## SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE SHIP KHIMJEE ODHOWJEE, 909 tons, Captain J. D. Sewell, will sail to-day for Liverpool with 5,021½ bales of cotton, 216 bales of wool, 150 cwts. of bones, 1,200 cwts. of old iron, 750 cwts. of rape seed, 585½ cwts. of coir yarn, and 20 bales of cow hides.

THE S.S. KURRACHEE, Captain A. Cottier, sailed yesterday for the Malabar Coast with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Stewart, Mr. Wedderburn, Mr. and Mrs. Paquet and child, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Smart, and 19 deck passengers.

## THE APPLICATION IN HEWETT'S CASE.

AT the Criminal Sessions yesterday morning,—in reply to a reference by Mr. Anstey to his application on Saturday for the sanction of the judge, if necessary, to the taking of proceedings in Mr. Hewett's case against Vemayek Vishnu fouzdar, Sheesgar fouzdar, and Casinath Mahedeo the mamlutdar of Dhoolia, on civil charges of illegal malicious arrest, imprisonment and prosecution, and on criminal charges of suppression of evidence and extortion of evidence by illegal means—Mr. Justice Bayley said there was so much difficulty in the matter, that he purposed formally to adjourn the Sessions for a fortnight, in order that he might be able to look thoroughly into the subject. Thursday the 16th of March was afterwards named as the day for the decision.

## COURTS MARTIAL.

AT a European District Court Martial at Poona on the 14th February, under the presidency of Major H. S. Anderson, Staff Corps, Private James Dinkin, of H. M.'s 83rd Regiment, was arraigned upon the following charges. 1st.—Disgraceful conduct in having stolen the following property belonging to a color sergeant, one hundred and twenty-eight rupees six annas and eight pies or thereabouts in silver and copper. 2nd.—Disgraceful conduct, in having feloniously received the same property or a portion thereof. 3rd.—Having been drunk when on duty on General's inspection parade. The Court found the prisoner guilty of the second and third charges, and sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labour for three hundred and thirty-six days, and to forfeit all or any advantage as to pension which he has earned by past services. Major General J. T. Grant, C. B., commanding the Poona Division, confirmed the sentence.

Private John Wardell, of H. M.'s 83rd Regiment, was arraigned in the same Court on the same first and second charges. The Court found him guilty of the first charge and sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labour for six hundred and seventy-two days, and to forfeit all rights to good conduct pay and discharge whether in respect of past or future service; further, to be discharged with ignominy from Her Majesty's service, and to be marked with the letters B. C. The Major General commanding the Poona Division confirmed the sentence, but remitted the ceremony of drumming out to be dispensed with.

## IMPORTANT TO SHIPMASTERS AND OTHERS.

THE Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port has received intimation from the Commandant of the Royal Artillery, that on Wednesday afternoon, the 22nd instant, between the hours of half-past four and half-past six o'clock, there will be mortar practice with shell from a raft moored off the Government Harbour Defence Wharf, Mazagon. During the practice the line of fire will be in the direction of Trombay. Shipmasters and all others concerned are therefore informed that it will be dangerous to cross or anchor near the line of fire during the above hours, or till the termination of the practice. Craft of whatever denomination or rig are warned not to use the passage between Butcher's Island and Trombay during practice.

## REFERENCES ON A POINT OF LAW.

AT the Appellate Side of the High Court on the 16th inst., a reference on a point of law from Mr. G. W. Elliott, District Magistrate of Kaira, in the case of the Queen vs. Nurrotam Rajjee, and the case of the Queen vs. Jeejeebhai Nuthoobhaee and others, was considered before Mr. Justice Gibbs and Mr. Justice Melvill. The reference was made under section 434 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and arose in this way. In examining the calendar of criminal cases decided by the subordinate magistrate of the 1st class Mr. Elliott found that in the above two cases Umersung Jugmull and Hurreebhai Ookerjee respectively had been allowed to withdraw their complaints under section 271 of the Criminal Procedure Code. This, in Mr. Elliott's opinion, was illegal, because the subordinate magistrate ought not to have acceded to the request of the above parties, who were not the complainants, the charges having been entertained on the sanction of the mamlutdar, who was *ipso facto* complainant. The circumstances were that the subordinate magistrate, in his capacity of mamlutdar, ordered, under Bombay Act V. of 1864, the accused persons to give possession of a field to Umersung and Hurreebhai respectively; but the accused disobeyed the orders, and therefore the subordinate magistrate, as the mamlutdar, accorded his sanction, as required by section 168 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to prosecute them criminally on charges of "disobedience to an order duly promulgated by a public servant," under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code.

The High Court, in reply to the reference, informed Mr. Elliott that the judges did not agree in the views expressed by him. Section 168 of the Criminal Prosedure Code provides that a court or public servant may either vindicate its or his authority by instituting proceedings for disobedience of an order; or if such court or public servant do not choose to move in the matter, may allow the private individual, who is injured by such disobedience, to proceed against the offender. In the latter case (which seemed to be the case in the present references) the court or public servant merely gives its or his sanction to the entertainment of the complaint of the private individual, and the latter is the complainant, and may withdraw the complaint in cases falling within chapter 15 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

## BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—21ST FEB., 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 21st Feb., 2 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 1 minute.

Via Red Sea, 21st Feb., 12-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 2 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 20th Feb., 12-2 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 7 hours 18 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 21st Feb., 10-20 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 50 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 20th to 9 P.M. of the 21st February is as follows:—

| To Bombay | | Max. | Min. |
|---|---|---|---|
| From | Kurrachee | 2 31 | 0 7 |
| " | Calcutta | 6 3 | 0 5 |
| " | Madras | 18 51 | 0 9 |
| " | Galle | 19 32 | 2 53 |

## ANOTHER FALSE EVIDENCE CASE.

AT the Criminal Sessions yesterday a Hindoo named Bharmul Phurbut appeared to answer charges of having instigated several natives to give false evidence in the trial of a suit in the High Court. The statement referred to in the charge was that two promissory notes, [illegible] for Rs. 500 and another for Rs. 300, had been advanced in a gambling transaction, and that they had been altered after execution. The evidence had been given in a civil suit before Mr. Justice Bayley, now the presiding judge at the Sessions.

Mr. Anstey appeared for the prosecution and Mr. McCulloch for the defence.

The Judge said, on the case being called, that, as the counsel were aware, he had tried the case in the civil court and expressed a very strong opinion on certain matters connected with it; and that he thought it fair to the prisoner to ask whether he would prefer the case to be tried now or to be traversed to the next Sessions on the same bail. It had been mentioned to him by the Chief Justice that in a case which a judge had recommended for prosecution that judge was not the one who should try it. As he had remarked to the Chief Justice, he was not aware of any such practice, but practically it came to the same thing, because in England judges seldom took the same circuit in succession. If the prisoner wished it, he would have no objection to traverse the case until next Sessions.

Mr. Anstey mentioned a case in which the criminal proceedings came before a judge, raised temporarily to the Bench, who had been a counsel in the civil part of the case and who got another judge to relieve him at the criminal trial.

Mr. McCulloch said that as his Lordship had made the observation, it had been mentioned to the prisoner, and while he did not wish to make the slightest suggestion that he would not get a fair trial now, still it would be more satisfactory, as his Lordship had expressed so strong an opinion on the case, to have the trial traversed.

The Judge—I certainly expressed my sentiments very strongly when the case was before me.

Mr. Anstey—In the terms of your Lordship's recommendation this prisoner was not included. I believe the recommendation by your Lordship applied only to those who had given evidence.

The Judge—Yes, principally to the defendant who, I believe, is not now forthcoming.

Mr. McCulloch—I understand your Lordship to say you make an offer, and the prisoner accepts it and thanks your Lordship for the opportunity given him. The time of the trial would depend on the convenience of the Court.

The Judge—We are rather short just now. The Chief Justice is going on with a railway case on Thursday, which is to last for weeks.

Mr. McCulloch—Personally it would be inconvenient for me if this case were taken while the railway case is going on.

Mr. Anstey said he was told there would be great jeopardy if the case were delayed for more than a few days.

In the course of the day the case was traversed to next Sessions, the prisoner being released on his own recognizances for Rs. 10,000 and two sureties for Rs. 5,000 each.

A NEW Post Office arrangement has been introduced in America. The pillar boxes are connected with a pneumatic tube that runs round the city to the general receiving house. As the letters are dropped into the box they are blown along the tube at the rate of 65 miles an hour.

THE law of debtor and creditor, even now, is in a far from satisfactory condition; but a bankrupt has at least some chance left him to begin the world afresh, and retrieve his past misfortunes. Our forefathers would seem, however, to have treated the defaulting bankrupt in a very summary fashion, when we read that "Alexander Thompson, embroiderer, was executed at Tyburn for not surrendering himself, pursuant to notice given in the *London Gazette*, after being declared a bankrupt."—*Once a Week.*

THE Prophet asks, What is man? From a very materialistic point of view, an American paper says that, taking the average, at fifty years of age a man has slept 6,000 days, worked 6,500 days, walked 800 days, amused himself 4,000 days, was eating 1,500 days, and was sick 500 days. In this time he has eaten 79,000 pounds of bread, 16,000 pounds of meat, 4,000 pounds of vegetables, eggs, and fish; and drunk 7,000 gallons of liquid—namely, water, coffee, tea, beer, wine, &c.—altogether. This would make a respectable lake of 300 feet surface and three feet deep, on which a small steamboat could float comfortably. Few men of fifty, probably, have looked upon themselves in this light before.—*Once a Week.*

THE *Bath Journal* records the following singular event:—"A double wedding has been celebrated at Walcot Church, Bath, which excited considerable interest from the fact that the contracting parties were deaf and dumb. The names of the bridegrooms were Mr. W. Cox, who was married to Miss Sarah Weir, matron of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, Walcot Parade; and Mr. H. Rudkins, who was united in wedlock to Miss M'Cabe, also one of the staff of the same institution. The ladies were accompanied by four bridesmaids, three of whom were deaf and dumb; and the bridegrooms by four groomsmen, all deficient in speech and hearing. Canon Bernard, who is the president of the institution, officiated; and at the conclusion of the ceremony, a lad from the Blind School played the Wedding March and other appropriate music. The brides and bridegrooms, not being able to go through the service in the customary manner, followed the minister in his reading by running their fingers along the print, and when the all-important question was reached, 'Wilt thou have,' &c., they nodded their assent. A wedding breakfast was provided at the institution, and several suitable presents were made to them."

THE SUICIDE OF MR. MOROBA CANOBA AND HIS WIFE.

THE adjourned inquest into the circumstances connected with the death of Mr. Moroba Canoba and his wife was held at the Municipal Office yesterday, when the following interesting evidence was taken:—

Saloobaee, woman, said—I do not know my husband's name, for I was only six years old when my husband died. I do not know my present age, but I am about fifty years of age. I have never been married since, but have lived a life of seclusion since I was twelve years old. I have been living at the house of Mr. Moroba Canoba about seven months. He was my pleader, and he used to feed me since that time, and undertook the management of my affairs. I had a suit in the Small Cause Court which was to have come on for hearing on the day Moroba died. I took my meals with Moroba and his wife in the outer room of the small bungalow. Mr. Moroba, his wife, Hurriba Morojee his son, and I live in this bungalow, with one Brahmin cook called Bhopal, and a menial servant called Rama. They slept in a loft over the passage which leads towards the stables. I remember Friday the 17th. We had food at about eleven o'clock in the morning. I sat down, and so did Hurriba, Mr. Moroba, and Bhooleebaee. I ate my morning meal by myself; they were in their own room, a room off the large sitting-room. They slept in a room which opened out of the sitting-room. After they had eaten their mid-day meal between eleven and twelve I do not know if Mr. Moroba and his wife went out, for I went to sleep. I do not know what they did. They were not in the habit of going out in the day. There was nothing unusual or strange about their manner as far as I noticed that day. He spoke to me as usual in the morning. I had no conversation with them in the evening about four or five o'clock. At eight o'clock we took our evening meal, I in my room and they in the room they usually eat in. I took my meal by myself. I could not eat with Moroba Canoba because I am of the goldsmith caste and he was a purvoe. I could not sit in the same line with him and his wife. I saw them go into the sleeping room after eating their meal—Moroba Canoba, Bhooleebaee, and the son Hurriba. That was a little after eight. They took a very short time to eat their meals, but were sometime washing their hands, and after that they went into their bedroom.

The Coroner—I am going to ask you a question in consequence of certain rumours which have got about. Have you ever seen either Mr. Moroba Canoba or his wife at all under the influence of liquor?

Witness—No.

The Coroner—Have you ever seen them drink any country liquor or any wine or intoxicating liquor at all?

Witness—No.

The witness here was somewhat affected, and the Coroner told the interpreter to tell her not to be agitated, that he only asked her these questions in consequence of a rumour which had reached him which he could not trace to its source that the deceased were in the habit of drinking. He asked the questions in order that such unfounded accusations should be at once refuted.

Witness (continued)—The hamal used to close the doors and windows at night. I did not see the hamal do it on this night, but when I went to bed I saw they were all shut. The entrance to the compound was by a door through my room. There was a door at the end of Mr. Moroba Canoba's bedroom. When I went to bed I went to sleep and was not disturbed and heard no noise during the night. I heard no door open or anybody talking. Bhooleebaee wore a black saree at supper, and she had the same clothes on when I saw her body after it was taken out of the well. She had gold bangles on both wrists that night. The body of Mr. Moroba was taken into the house, but disrespect was shown to the body of Bhooleebaee; it was not allowed to be brought into the house. It is usual to bring the body of the mistress of the house into the house.

The Coroner—You need not be afraid to say what the cause was.

Witness—I do not know the reason. It is usual for native women not to go to bed with the same clothes that they wear during the day but to take them off and put on fresh ones. The night clothes of Moroba and Bhooleebaee were in their bedroom the next day. On the 18th I arose at 4 A.M. I went out for a natural purpose, and returned to bed and went to sleep. I was awakened at 6 o'clock by hearing an alarm raised to the effect that Mr. Moroba Canoba's turban had been found at the well and that he was missing. At 4 o'clock I was sleeping, and I was awakened by Hurry Bhow Morojee coming to me with a lamp. I asked him what he was doing. He replied that Tattia Sahib (meaning his father Moroba Canoba) has gone out for a walk. I replied, "What, so early as that?" He said, "Yes, and I am going to school." I said it was still dark, and told him not to go. I did not go into the sitting room that time. I don't know when Mr. Moroba Canoba paid his servants. I did not hear Bhooleebaee say that she would commit suicide. Mr. Moroba was of very violent temper. He used to bawl out loudly. I have never seen him beat any person. He never quarrelled with his wife. He was always kind to her. They were always together. I never heard Bhooleebaee reproach Moroba for having not settled any money upon her. Bhooleebaee used to pay me two rupees a month for pan sooparee and tobacco. This was done at Moroba's desire. As far as I know she was a good wife to Moroba. Bhooleebaee was kind to Hurry Bhow, who is a son of Mr. Moroba's former wife. She used to play with him. I never heard her voice raised in anger against Mr. Moroba. Neither of the deceased ever spoke to me of their private affairs. When Mr. Moroba went out for business I always stopped with Bhooleebaee. I have never seen either of the deceased sitting on the parapet wall of the well, but they were in the habit of walking in the compound of the garden. I could not see them from my room when they were at their meals.

Dr. Hewlett—Have you any suspicion that they were thrown into the well by anybody?

The Foreman of the Jury—There is some suspicion on our minds.

Dr. Hewlett—How can that be?

Witness continued—I ate the same food as the deceased on the night of the 17th. The food consisted of *basoodee*, cooked vegetable, cooked rice, &c.

The Foreman to Witness—Do the native women comb their hair when they go to bed or when they get up?

Witness—In the morning generally. I had no conversation with Moroba on the 17th.

A Juror—Do you know whether Bhooleebaee was pregnant or not?

Witness—She was not. About seven or eight days before her death she said that she expected to be unwell.

Dr. Grey, on being further examined, said—I examined at the last sitting of the inquest the bodies of the deceased. I examined the bodies of the deceased woman. She exhibited no external evidence of pregnancy. I should think that the bodies of the deceased had been immersed in water for not more than six or eight hours. They must have been immersed for several hours as the skin over the exposed portions of the bodies had a sodden appearance. This was more marked in the body of the man than in that of the woman. There was no mark of strangulation round the necks of either of the deceased. There was no bruise or marks of external violence on the necks of either of them. There were no marks of external violence on the persons of either. I am of opinion that the way in which the comforter was tied could not have caused suffocation. There was no evidence of the deceased having had any prolonged or severe or indeed any struggle for life when under water. The faces of both had a placid appearance. This not unfrequently occurs in the cases of persons who have committed suicide by drowning. I did not observe anything in the hands of the deceased. I did not notice any scratches on them. It is possible for a person to have been poisoned and not to exhibit any external signs after death, but the circumstances are against any such supposition in the present case. The facts of the bodies having been found in the position I have heard described is adverse to such a supposition. It would be impossible for the deceased to have fallen, or to have jumped, or to have been thrown into the water without causing a splash. When a body will come to the surface it depends upon the temperature of the water and upon the rate of decomposition.

Mr. M. B. Cohen said—I am a merchant and commission agent, and live in the large bungalow in Gowalia Tank Road, which Mr. Moroba Canoba lately rented to the Scottish Masonic Lodges. I went to live there on the 7th February. Mr. Moroba with his family lived in the small bungalow, but he had rented the whole of the properties to the Lodge of Masons for a monthly rental of Rs. 275, the arrangement being that Mr. Moroba was to remain in the small bungalow until the end of this month, when he was to vacate it. The last time I saw Mr. Moroba Canoba alive was on the evening of the 17th inst., at about 5 P.M. I had been asked to see about the building of some choolas in the cookroom, and I went there with the deceased. Mr. Moroba spoke to me in his usual manner, but seemed to me to be very much dejected. He appeared careworn. I was about a quarter of an hour in his company. I reside in this bungalow with my family, and we retired to bed at about 10 o'clock. Nothing had occurred to arouse my attention up to that time. I sleep in a room on the upper floor, and at about 1-30 I was awakened by hearing a child cry. I thought it was my own child and got up to see. My child slept on the ground floor and I went to the window overlooking the garden on the south side of the house to listen. There was no moon, but I heard the cry came from the adjoining compound. I went to bed again. I heard no other noise. I remained awake for more than an hour. The windows of my bedroom can be seen from Mr. Moroba's part of the small bungalow, and command a view of the garden on the south side of the house. It would not be possible for any person to pass from the apartments occupied by Mr. Moroba Canoba towards the well where the bodies were found without passing within sight or hearing of persons occupying either the servants' quarters or the large bungalow. I think it is extremely improbable that any person could carry a dead body from the apartments occupied by Mr. Moroba Canoba along the pathway at the back of the house to the well without attracting the attention of the inmates of the house. It would have been still more difficult to have carried a body over the rough ground forming the garden on the south side of the house. Mr. Moroba Canoba had one big dog chained in his house, and also had two other dogs belonging to him. I did not hear them bark during the night. I considered Mr. Moroba Canoba able to manage his own affairs, but he appeared to me to be eccentric in his manners. He has never been violent to my knowledge.

Hurry Bhow Morojee, a lad of about eleven years, said—I am the son of the late Mr. Moroba Canoba. I am between eleven and twelve years of age. I lived with my father, the late Mr. Moroba Canoba, and his wife Bhooleebaee. My father lived in the small bungalow in the compound of his house in Gowalia Tank Road. My father Moroba Canoba, Bhooleebaee, I myself, Saloobaee, a household servant called Rama, and a Brahmin cook called Wamon lived in the bungalow. I remember Friday last the day before my father died. Friday was the Shivratri holiday. I stopped away from the school on that day. I and Mr. Moroba Canoba ate our morning meal together. Bhooleebaee ate hers after we had finished to eat the meal in the room next to the cookroom, where we usually eat our dinners. After eating our meal my father lay down on his bed and went to sleep. Bhooleebaee sat near the Brahmin priest, who came for the purpose of saying prayers. I sat down and learnt my lessons. My father got up about 3 o'clock and occupied himself by writing letters, and after having finished his letters he walked about the garden with Mr. Cohen. My father came into the bungalow about a quarter to 5 o'clock. When he came in he called Cassinath, his bill collector, to pay him his wages. He gave Cassinath ten rupees. My father was talking to Cassinath for about half an hour. Cassinath went away and then the contractor of the garden came in. I don't know the contractor's name. My father then talked to him about the garden. My father remained in the bungalow. It became dark and the lamps were lighted. The mussal, by name Mooraree, came and shut the windows. He closed the shutters. The door leading into the verandah on the south side of the house had been opened since the morning. Then we went to eat our evening meal in the dining-room. The Brahmin brought in the meal and set before each person his dinner. Saloobaee was in the room she usually occupied. After eating our meal I went and lay down after taking off my day clothes and putting on my night clothes. I lay down on my cot in my father's bed-room. I did not go to sleep at once; and after about a quarter of an hour my father and Bhooleebaee came into the bed-room. There was an oil light in the room, which was placed on a table near my cot. I saw my father and Bhooleebaee come into the room. I did not notice when my father came into the room whether he had his night dress on or his day dress. His night dress consisted of a white flannel jacket and a white cotton waist cloth. Bhooleebaee at dinner wore a white cotton *cholee* and a red silk saree. I am quite sure she wore these clothes that day at dinner. The night clothes she usually wore consisted of a white saree and a white *cholee*. I did not see what clothes the deceased had on when they came into the bed-room, nor did I see what they did, as I pulled the blanket over my head and went to sleep. I slept all night. I did not hear any noise at all. I awoke on Saturday morning at 5-30. I got up and saw that neither my father nor Bhooleebaee were in bed. I washed and put on my clothes. When I got up and saw that neither my father nor Bhooleebaee were in bed. I thought that they had gone out for a walk. I had often got up and found them absent and heard afterwards that they had gone out for a walk; so I thought that they had done the same thing on this occasion. On going from the bed-room into the sitting-room I observed that the door leading into the back verandah was opened, and I thought that they must have gone that way. I had never seen that door opened before early in the morning. They usually went through the door opening out from the room where Saloobaee slept. I went and asked Saloobaee where the deceased were, and she replied they may have gone out for a walk. The light was burning all night in our room. Bhooleebaee usually kept her toilet apparatus on the ground near the bed. After speaking to Saloobaee I went to school in the phaeton. Cassinath came to my school at about 8 o'clock on Saturday morning and told me that my father was dead. When I returned to the bungalow I was shown the dead body of my father, which had been removed from the well. My father had on a red striped flannel coat. He had not this on at dinner the night before. He did not usually sleep in it. He usually kept it on a stand in the sitting room. I had not seen it the day before. I had seen it two or three days before. I saw the body of Bhooleebaee when it was in the water. She then had on a green cholee. She had not this on at dinner on the previous night. On her body was also a red cotton saree. She had been wearing the same during the day time, but had changed it for a silk saree, which she wore during dinner time. She always wore the gold bangles. She only wore a gold necklace when she went out or on holidays. Friday was a holiday, but I did not notice it on her person. I noticed that my father appeared dejected or depressed a fortnight or a month before his death. I mean that he was careworn and troubled. I cannot say what was the cause of his trouble. He was very quiet. I never heard my father cry. My father used to keep a big dog chained in the back verandah over the left hand side of the door leading from the sitting room. This dog was a bull-dog and would bark at strangers. This dog was tied up on Friday night on the back verandah. I saw him at the same place on Saturday morning. I did not hear him bark on Friday night. My father usually wore a gold necklace and a gold ring on his finger. I did not notice them when I dined with him on Friday night. The dog did not bark towards persons he knew. He would not bark. The Brahmin cook never went near him. Rama used to give the dog his food. When I went up to the well with my brother Khunderao Morojee I looked in. I saw Bhooleebaee's body on the surface of the water in the well; her saree had been tied to the pump. I saw my father's head and one of his arms—I think his right arm. My father's hand was clasped round the body of Bhooleebaee. I did not see where Bhooleebaee's arms were. When my father went to bed he shut the door. There is an iron safe. He did not lock it. This was his usual custom. I cannot say whether he did so on Friday night. The door from the sitting room into Saloobaee's room was usually shut, but I cannot say whether it was so on Friday night, as I went to bed first. It was not usually locked. I have not seen anybody remove any of my father's papers. Soonderjee, the mehta of my father, came to the bungalow on the morning of the 18th, shortly after we arrived there. The police were at the bungalow when we went back with my brother Khunderao. When Cassinath came to the school I went in the phaeton to my brother Khunderao Morojee's house. I told him. Khunderao, Manockjee, the husband of my sister Casebaee, and Casebaee and Je

Government so largely supplemented the munificence of the venerated prelate to whom it owes so much. But his bones have scarcely begun to moulder into dust, the bones of the man who set his face as a flint against meaningless ceremonial, and openly rebuked it where it was practised in his presence, before many of his old friends and admirers, are literally driven from what they had hoped to have made their habitual place of worship.

I cannot suppose your Lordship, or the clergymen who have introduced these distasteful innovations, are aware of the feeling that is abroad, and this is my chief reason for addressing you. I hear many men talk of buttoning up their pockets and withholding what they have been in the habit of contributing to church purposes, so much do they disapprove of the manner and tendency of the service as now conducted in some of the churches here. I think it is very plain the poor uneducated worshipper cannot be much edified by such services, and therefore the tendency with such is to bring them back to the religion of the middle ages. A religion of forms more than of spiritual life, a religion of human rather than of divine mediation, a religion of priests rather than of peoples, or of the Bible, of the senses and imagination rather than that of a living faith in Christ.

In times like the present it is surely unwise to undermine the supports of our church to drive away its members or to render them lukewarm. A church whose services, I am sure your Lordship believes with me, are more adapted to give expression to all the wants, wishes, and devout aspirations that can arise in the human mind than any other that ever was or is yet to be found in the world for the sake of admitted non-essentials.—I am, &c.,

T. E. ROGERS.

## GREAT FRENCH DEFEAT IN THE NORTH.

A BATTLE was fought on Thursday, the 19th January outside St. Quentin, between the Germans under Von Goeben and the French Army of the North under General Faidherbe, which ended very disastrously for the latter. Faidherbe had decided, after much hesitation, to make a movement by his left rather than on Amiens, in hope possibly to separate Goeben from Kreuski's force at Longwy and at least relieve the latter place. With this view he moved eastward across the chord of an arc formed by the Somme between St. Quentin and Péronne, drove some Prussian detachments out of his way to the former place, and surprised a post of Jägers there. But the obvious danger to Kreuski, or possibly orders from Versailles, suddenly urged Goeben to resume the offensive. He crossed the Somme, and moved north-eastward against the flank and rear of Faidherbe, who turned about to take up a defensive attitude just outside St. Quentin. He formed his line south and southwest of the town, across an unbridged canal, and in this position the two portions of his army were severally attacked by strong columns of the enemy without being able to render each other the least aid. The Germans again made a most energetic use of their artillery. For a few hours the 22nd French Corps, which contains a large proportion of regular troops, appears to have fought very fairly until it was ordered to retreat; but the 23rd Corps, which is composed for the most part of Mobiles and Mobilised Guards, gave way, and their retreat became a rout. Their line of retreat lay through the town of St. Quentin; but the Prussians bombarded the place while the French were marching through the streets, and then, storming the railway station, entered the town and pursued them. Nine thousand unwounded prisoners and ten guns were captured by the Germans, and the total French loss is estimated at 15,000. The German loss is officially stated to have been ninety-four officers and 3,000 men killed and wounded. The first orders for the French retreat were given for Cambrai, but the Prussians pressed on so hard, their guns having opened fire upon the defences of Cambrai on Friday, that the retreating corps were diverted upon Douai, and thence upon Lille. The latter town was reached on Saturday, the men arriving in a most pitiable condition, ragged and footsore, many of them without shoes. A correspondent who witnessed the arrival of the 17th Chasseurs at Douai, describes them as covered from head to foot with a thick coating of mud, and so exhausted that some of them fell down as they got out of the train. "It was terrible," he says, "to hear the death coughs of boys that might yet have been at school. They had had no food but dry bread, and once a basin of soup, during two days." General von Goeben had, it appears, been specially reinforced for the battle by troops from the Saxon army before Paris.

This defeat caused great depression and anxiety throughout the north of France. At Cambrai there was a general panic, as that town had been abandoned by the army relied on for its defence. A later telegram, however, says that the siege of the place has been raised by the Prussians. The neighbourhood of Valenciennes and the country surrounding Douai and Arras has been inundated to keep off the Prussians, and numbers of the inhabitants of other towns have fled to Belgium and the Channel Islands. According to the latest account General Faidherbe was endeavouring to reform his army. In an order of the day which he issued on the 22nd January, he thanked the soldiers, who, he said, had deserved well of their country:—

"Within one month you have fought three battles with an enemy of whom all Europe is afraid. You have proved that he was not invincible; that the defeat of France was merely owing to a surprise attributable to the folly of an absolute Government. Let the Prussians collect our stragglers, which they boast of in their bulletins, still those famous takers of cannons have not yet touched your batteries. A few days' rest and those who swear ruin to France will find us before them again."

In his official report, Faidherbe attributes his defeat to the continual reinforcements of the Germans by fresh troops from the south, and the inadequacy of the four divisions at his command, the strength of which had been reduced by previous battles to a total of barely 25,000 men. The first German army having been reinforced by several corps must, he thinks, have numbered at least double that force, or 50,000 men. With reference to the large capture of French prisoners, General Faidherbe again asserts that the Germans took no prisoners or guns on the field of battle. On the retreat of the French their pursuers commenced to pick up, first the wounded; secondly, the excessive number of men who, under different pretexts, had remained at St. Quentin instead of being in their place in the battle; thirdly, the unfortunates who, after four days' forced marches and two days' fighting, were unable to effect a retreat of thirty-three miles in the mud on a cold and dark night; and finally, a few of the rearguard who remained to protect the retreat. To this, he says, all the trophies of the Germans are reduced. A recent letter from Lille in the *Daily News*, however, says that the effects of the battle prove to be more disastrous every day. The scattered soldiers are cowed; any attempt to rally them would be utterly useless, and they feel that congratulations upon their bravery are undeserved. Many of the officers say that they are quite willing to fight, but that they object to be led out without any prospect of success. The general feeling is that it is useless to struggle any longer. Among the sailors and marines, however, this feeling does not prevail. It was reported in Lille on Tuesday that the Germans were making their way to cut off the railway between Hazebrouck and Lille, so as to prevent any of the Army of the North escaping by sea to Cherbourg. "If I may judge from what I have gathered," says a correspondent, "the majority will infinitely prefer being forced into Belgium than being allowed any chance of being sent to fight elsewhere." The Uhlans are promenading all the country in the angle formed by Cambrai, Arras, and Douai, and were on Tuesday within six miles of the latter place.

## MENDELSSOHN AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

THE following charming letter from the great composer to his mother has a special interest for all English readers, in the picture it gives of the Queen and Prince Albert. It has been recently published by his son in a German periodical. Evidently Mendelssohn's best letters are not to be found in the volumes already published in England:—

Frankfort, July 19, 1842.

MY DEAREST LITTLE MOTHER,—I must tell you a little more about London and of the days after our trip to Manchester. I could not make up my mind to go to Dublin because of the twelve hours' sea journey, the thought of which crushed all my ideas. We spent two peaceful days in Manchester with the uncles and aunts, but as soon as we got back to London the whirl began again. I shall tell you all about it verbally—how disgracefully Cécile carried on with Sir Edward Bulwer, and how old Rogers (Sam Rogers, you know) squeezed her hand, and begged her to bring up her children to be as charming as herself, and to speak English as well (this made a sensation), and how Mr. Rochsch came to ask Dirichlet who he is, and how we played charades at the Beneckes,' and Klingemann acted a West Indian planter and Sir Walter Scott, and how the directors of the Philharmonic gave me a fish dinner at Greenwich with whitebait and speeches, and how they sang my Antigone music at the Moscheles' (I must imitate that on the piano for your benefit—I see Rebecca laughing already; but why does she never write?)—and how I waited for Herr von Massow at the Brunswick Hotel, and spoke to Herr Abeken at the Bunsens', and how we had a great dinner at the Bunsens'—all this I shall describe minutely when I see you; but I must at once tell you all the details of my last visit at Buckingham Palace. I know how it will amuse you, dear mother, and me too.

It is, as G. says, the one really pleasant and thoroughly comfortable English house, where one feels *a son aise*. Of course I do know a few others, but yet on the whole I agree with him. Joking apart, Prince Albert had asked me to go to him on Saturday at two o'clock, so that I might try his organ before I left England. I had then a shake; and as we were talking away the Queen came in, also alone, in a simple morning dress. She said she was obliged to leave for Claremont in an hour, and then suddenly interrupting herself, exclaimed—"But goodness, what a confusion!" for the wind had littered the whole room, and even the pedals of the organ—which, by the way, made a very pretty feature in the room—with leaves of music from a large portfolio that lay open. As she spoke she knelt down and began picking up the music; Prince Albert helped, and I too was not idle. Then Prince Albert proceeded to explain the stops to me, and she said that she would meanwhile put things straight. I begged that the Prince would first play me something, so that, as I said, I might boast about it in Germany; and he played a Chorale, by heart, with the pedals, so charmingly and clearly and correctly that it would have done credit to any professional; and the Queen, having finished her work, came and sat by him and listened, and looked pleased. Then it was my turn, and I began my chorus from "St. Paul"—"How lovely are the messengers." Before I got to the end of the first verse they both joined in the chorus, and all the time Prince Albert managed the stops for me so cleverly—first a flute, at the forte the great organ, at the D major part the whole, then he made a lovely diminuendo with the stops, and so on to the end of the piece, and all by heart—that I was really quite enchanted. Then the young Prince of Gotha came in, and there was more chatting; and the Queen asked if I had written any new songs, and said she was very fond of singing my published ones. "You should sing one to him," said Prince Albert; and, after a little begging, she said she would try the "Frühlingslied" in B flat—"If it is still here," she added, "for all my music is packed up for Claremont." Prince Albert went to look for it, but came back, saying it was already packed. "But one might perhaps unpack it," said I. "We must send for Lady ——," she said. (I did not catch the name.) So the bell was rung, and the servants were sent after it, but without success; and at last the Queen went herself, and while she was gone Prince Albert said to me, "She begs you will accept this present as a remembrance," and gave me a little case with a beautiful ring, on which is engraved "V.R. 1842." Then the Queen came back and said, "Lady —— is gone, and has taken all my things with her. It really is most annoying." (You can't think how that amused me.) I then begged that I might not be made to suffer for the accident, and hoped she would sing another song. After some consultation with her husband he said, "She will sing you something of Gluck's." Meantime the Princess of Gotha had come in, and we five proceeded through various corridors and rooms to the Queen's sitting-room, where there was a gigantic rocking-horse standing near the sofa, and two big bird-cages, and pictures on the walls, and splendidly bound books on the table, and music on the piano. The Duchess of Kent came in too, and while they were all talking I rummaged about amongst the music, and soon discovered my first set of songs. So, of course, I begged her rather to sing one of those than the Gluck, to which she very kindly consented; and which did she choose?—"Schoner und schoner schmückt sich!" sang it quite charmingly, in strict time and tune, and with very good execution. Only in the line "Der Presa Lasten and Muh," where it goes down to D, and then comes up again chromatically, she sang every time, and as I gave her the note both times, the last time she sang D, and there it ought to have been D sharp. But with the exception of this little mistake it was really charming, and the last long G I have never heard better, or purer, or more natural from any amateur. Then I was obliged to confess that Fanny had written the song (which I found very hard, but pride must have a fall), and beg her to sing one of my own also. If I would give her plenty of help she would gladly try, she said, and then she sang the Pilgerspruch "Lass dich nur" really quite faultlessly, and with charming feeling and expression. I thought to myself, one must not pay too many compliments on such an occasion, so I merely thanked her a great many times; upon which she said, "Oh, if only I had not been so frightened; generally, I have such long breath." Then I praised her heartily and with the best conscience in the world; for just that part with the long G at the close she had done so well, taking the three following and connecting notes in the same breath, as one seldom hears it done, and therefore it amused me doubly that she herself should have begun about it. After this Prince Albert sang the Aennchen-lied, "Es ist ein Schnitter;" and then he said I must play him something before I went, and gave me as themes the chorale which he had played on the organ and the song he had just sung. If everything had gone as usual, I ought to have improvised most dreadfully badly, for it is almost always like that with me when I want it to go well, and then I should have gone away vexed with the whole morning. But, just as if I was to keep nothing but the pleasantest, most charming recollection of it. I never improvised better; I was in the best mood for it, and played a long time, and enjoyed it myself, so that besides the two themes I brought in the songs that the Queen had sung, naturally enough; and it all went off so easily that I would gladly not have stopped; and they followed me with so much intelligence and attention that I felt more at my ease than I ever did in improvising to an audience. She said several times she hoped I would soon come to England again and pay them a visit, and then I took leave, and down below I saw the beautiful carriages waiting, with their scarlet outriders, and in a quarter of an hour the flag was lowered, and the Court Circular announced, "Her Majesty left the palace at twenty minutes past three;" and I went off in the rain to the Klingemanns, and had the double pleasure of pouring out all my news to them and to Cécile.

I must add that I begged the Queen to allow me to dedicate my A minor symphony to her, as that had really been the inducement to my journey, and because the English name on the Scotch piece would look doubly well. Also, I forgot to tell you how, just as she was going to begin to sing, she said, "But the parrot must go out first, or he will screech louder than I shall sing." Upon which Prince Albert rang the bell, and the Prince of Gotha said he would carry it out, and I said, "Allow me," and carried the great cage out, to the astonishment of the servants. There is plenty more to say when we meet; but Dirichlet goes and thinks me a little aristocrat because of these long details, I swear I am more radical than ever, and call to witness Grote, Roebuck, and you, my dear little mother, who will be as much amused by all these details as I am myself.

## HER BAPTISM OF FIRE.

(*Punch*, Jan. 28.)

WE saw her, the witching, the wanton, the winning,
In the flush of her music, her meats and her wine,
The Circe that gave such a glory to sinning,
That dalliance seemed duty, and evil, divine.
Such the spell of sweet eyes, and bright beautiful face,
Men swooned to behold them, and died to embrace.

We walked in her chambers, amidst a soft dimness
Of folds wreathed and woven and warmingly flung
To tame into touching and tender the grimness
That under that weird face's witchery clung:
And through the white veils came a tremulous glow,
Like the rose of the sunset through wind-winnowed snow.

And more bright for those clouds gathered artfully round her
Shone the light of her cheek and the lure of her eye,
Till we asked not whence came the allurement that crowned her,
But yearned for her kiss, though to kiss were to die.
All races and regions their wor-hippers gave,
And none but was fain to be some time her slave.

So she revelled and ruled, wiled, and wantoned, and won,
Like to her seen in Patmos in purple attired,
Decked with gold and fair stones that shot light as the sun,
In her hand a gold cup, for their lips that desired,
Of all filthiness full, and a name on her brow,
That seemed fitting *her* then, but so seemeth not now.

For behold, o'er her borders the foeman has s'ormed,
And her guards set to meet him like straws swept away;
And now at her gate his battalions have formed,
And close and more close draw their iron array:
Sure the white wanton which in her drap'ries must
cower,
As the breakers of battle beat loud at her bower.

But lo, what a change in that face false and fair,
And those soft supple limbs, late in dalliance entwined!
She has torn off the rose-wreath that trailed in her hair,
She has knit up her loose locks that played in the wind;
For her silks and her laces, hath clothed her in steel,
And from wanton grown warrior, from proud head to heel.

For her meats of the costly, her wines of the choice,
She eats of the coarse, and she drinks of the cheap:
The smooth limbs that wont in down beds to rejoice,
On the straw by the bivouac watch-fire can sleep;
And her brow bath ta'en sternness, and hardness her hand,
And the lips that lisped love-songs sound words of command.

Nor the shot and the steel of the foeman alone
She has found—this soft wanton—endurance to face;
With worse arms of the heart, than the shot or the stone,
The slow tooth of Famine its way gnaws apace;
And the warmth in her blood aiding famine to kill,
The winter Frost creeps with its death-dealing chill.

And at last with the Famine and Frost has come Fire,
On that head, erst so dainty, its baptism to pour,
Till her crown of proud towers topples down in the mire,
And death-shrieks are shrill through the crash and the roar.
Is't despair or defiance thus nerves her to stand,
Though shivered hilt-high is the sword in her hand?

Bids her hold her bent brows still confronting the flame,
Whose hot hungry tongue licks her beautiful hair,
As if in its fires she would purge sin and shame,
Draw strength from starvation, defence from despair,
Till we ask in amazement and awe—Can it be?
Is the's Dalilah, Queen of Earth's Wantons, we see?

Is this, shrunk Amazon stricken, scathed, but still proud,
And so staunch in hard steel, the soft silken-robed dame,
That with wine of her witchcraft made drunken the crowd,
Till from men they waxed beasts, and thereof had no shame?
Can War's fire so wickedness, wantonness slay,
That her foul shall grow fair, and her dross slough away?

Now that pigeon posts have come into fashion, microscopic writing has risen in estimation. It is a revival of an art that has been highly esteemed during the last hundred and fifty years, although only occasionally practised. We have in our possession many specimens of the art chiefly consisting of the Creed, the Commandments, the Lord's Prayer in seven languages: all in the minutest characters, and within the space of a sixpence or shilling. Occasionally, the writing is made to take the form of engraved lines in a portrait; and one of the most curious specimens of this particular adaptation of the art of microscopic writing is to be found in "The Book of Common Prayer, engraven and printed by J. Sturt," in 1717. The whole volume is a curiosity, each page having been engraved from a distinct plate—said to have been of silver—and ornamented with illustrations and devices. The frontispiece represents a bust of George the First; the lines in which are composed of microscopic writing, consisting of the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, the Commandments, the Prayer for the Royal Family, and the Twenty-first Psalm. These are so engraved as to appear, at the first glance, like the ordinary lines in a copper-plate engraving; and yet the writing can be distinctly read.—*Once a Week.*


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Bombay, 1st February 1871.

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The Bank will take charge of Government Securities, Stocks, Shares, &c., without charge and realizing interest and dividends thereon as due in the following terms: if to be remitted by the Bank's own drafts on its Agencies, no commission will be charged, but if otherwise, the rate of commission will be ¼ per cent.

On the sale or purchase of Government Securities, Stocks, Shares, &c., and on delivering of Securities from safe custody, a commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

The Company's Trading Department undertakes the purchase and sale of all classes of merchandise for which the commission will be charged on the net amount paid for them as well as, realized, at the following rates:—

On gold, silver and sovereigns ¼ per cent

On Jewellery, Piece Goods of all descriptions, Twist, Cotton, and all other classes of merchandise, 2 per cent.

The Company will charge a commission of a pie per cent. for the Jamee fund in the Banking business, and a commission of 6 pie per cent. in its Trading department.

All orders for purchases should be accompanied by a remittance or a reference for payment made.

The Company has already commenced trading business, and due notice will be given to the public at the time of commencing Banking operation.

The Company has since its formation declared and paid to those Shareholders who have paid their Calls in full a dividend of Rs. 12 per cent. per annum.

All those Shareholders who have had their shares forfeited, or who have failed, or who have died without paying their Calls in full, the Company will sell those shares for the benefit of the Bank, and those requiring any shares in this Bank must apply to the undersigned.

The closing rates of this Company's shares were Rs. 126-10-10.

All remittances should be made payable to the Maharaj Sarawuk Jaenee Hindoostan Banking Trading Company, Limited.

For further particulars apply to

LALLA DOYARAM DOSS SARAWAK CHOWDRY,
1st General Managing Director and Secretary to the above Bank

Bombay, No. 7, Calbadavie Road 17th October 1870.


## HOUSES, &c., TO LET.


TO BE LET, a SPACIOUS HOUSE, having Vehar Water and good Sea-breeze, situated at Small Colaba, St. Thomas's Street, House No. 105. For further particulars apply to MANOCKJEE NOWROJEE, Medow Street, No. 32.

TO BE LET, the OFFICE PREMISES in Elphinstone Circle, lately in the occupation of the DELHI AND LONDON BANK, and just vacated by Messrs. KUKELEE, PARSHADEE & Co. Also commodious GODOWNS, well adapted for Shops. Goods stored in these premises can be insured against fire at little more than half the usual rate. For Rent and other particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

Bombay, 10th January 1871.

FOR SALE.

ON SALE, at the Godown of the undersigned, about FIFTY TONS of First-class HOOP IRON, 1¼in. wide, No. 18s gauge, for binding Cotton Bales.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

6, Hummum Street.

FOR SALE, one portable STEAM ENGINE, 12-Horse Power, with two Cylinders, 8¼ inch diameter, and enlarged Fire-box, complete, by Messrs. Ruston, Proctor and Co.
One do do 10-Horse power, &c.
One improved SAW BENCH for 36 inch Saw, complete.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

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PREPARED BOARDS for flooring, ceiling, partition, &c., tongued and grooved:—4 by 6 in., Rs. 3-8; 4 by 6 in., Rs. 4-4; 4 by 6 in., Rs. 5-4; and 1¼ by 6¼ in., Rs. 6-8 per 100 lineal feet,—deliverable on Carnac Bunder.

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MACHINE MADE.—Foolscap 11 to 18 lb., Large Post 13 to 15 lb., Medium 18 lb.; Azure laid Foolscap, Demy, Royal and Super-royal, "extra strong" for Deeds, &c.
Superior Pink Demy Blotting 17 to 21 lb.
Cream shade rolled Cartridge 40 and 50 lb.
Straw Boards 8½ by 11 in. 1 oz., and Glazed Backing 28 by 45 in. 300 lb.—for Spinning Mills.
Apply to our Godown-keeper.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

Forbes Street, February, 1871.

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On the reception of twenty-one shillings sterling, the above will be sent out by pattern post, prepaid to any part of India, a pattern boot remitted to us through the PATTERN POST (costing a few pence) is sufficient guide for size, which is always registered for future use.

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FRAUD.
On the 27th June, 1865, MOTEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS
of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.
And on the 30th of the same month, for
SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES,
bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SILAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.
CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.


## NOTICES.


THE undersigned are prepared to receive SEALED TENDERS for DRIVING a TUNNEL from the Walkeshwar Tank to the Sea. Plans and Forms of Tender and Specification are to be seen at the Mon'ble Jugunathjee Sunkersett's Girgaum House.

The Tenders are to be given on or before the 22nd February 1871.

The undersigned do not bind to accept the lowest or any Tender.

VENAYECKROW JUGUNATHJEE SUNKERSETT,
VURJEEVANDASS MADHOWDASS.

PURSUANT to Act X. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, the Indian Succession Act 1865, and pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, the Trustees' and Mortgagees, Powers' Act 1866, NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS being Creditors of, or otherwise having any Claims against, the Estate of JEEVAJEE MANOCKJEE VACCHA, late of Bombay, Parsee, deceased, who died on or about the 11th day of June 1870, the Probate of whose Will was, on the 6th day of October 1870, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, SAPOORJEE JEEVAJEE, and NOWROJEE JEEVAJEE, the Executors therein named, are hereby required to send in particulars of their said Claims, in writing, within one month from the date hereof, to Messrs. KEIR, PRESCOT, and WINTER, Solicitors for the said Executors, at their Office in Medow Street, in the Fort of Bombay, and that, at the expiration of such last-mentioned period, the said Executors will distribute the Estate of the said Jeevajee Manockjee Vaccha, deceased, in accordance with the terms of the Will, having regard only to such Claims as shall then have been sent in. All Persons indebted to the said Estate of the said Jeevajee Manockjee Vaccha, or having Property of the deceased in their hands, are hereby required to pay or account for such Debts or Property to the said Executors without delay.—Dated this 7th day of February 1871.

KEIR, PRESCOT, & WINTER,
Solicitors, High Court, Bombay.

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HAVE the pleasure to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay and the Mofussil, that they have in stock a choice selection of WOOLLEN GOODS, suitable for the present season, at English Prices for Ready Money.

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| Fancy Scotch Tweed Norfolk Jackets | 12 |
| Black Superfine Cloth Dress Suit | 65 |
| Black or Blue Superfine Frock Coats, with Silk Facing | 40 |
| Black or Blue Superfine Morning Coats | 28 |
| Black Silk Alpaca Coat | 10 |
| Drab Herbert Cloth Suits | 12 |
| Drab Shepherd Breeches | 12 |
| Whip Cord and Bedford Cord Riding Trousers, per pair | 18 |
| Coloured Washing Trousers, per pair | 5 |
| Flannel Sleeping Suits | 12 |
| Indian Sleeping Suits | 12 |

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| White Shirts | at Rs. 42 to Rs. 54 per doz. |
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Helmets and Hats, in every style of fashion, at moderate Prices. Oilans, Scarfs, Ties, Railway Rugs, Umbrellas, Overland Trunks, and Scotch Mauds.

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